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E. W. CLASSEY

Editor:
J. D. BRADLEY

Assistant Editors:
A. E. Gardner and W. H. T. Tams.

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WHITHER CONSERVATION?

I write these notes after returning from a brief visit to the North Devon Coast and Hartland Quay Natural History Reserve. I spent some time in 1957 and 1958 assessing the status of the Large Blue *(Maculinea arion* L.*)* both in and around the Reserve and in the valleys south of this, also visiting the old localities near Bude and Millhook. I published some notes on my findings in the *A.E.S. Bulletin*, having found *arion* in five valleys in all. In 1957 I found that the Reserve had been burned-off rather badly, but the Blue was strong in the area outside and on the slopes near Speke's Mill. In 1958 the Reserve had recovered somewhat and there was a fair number of specimens on the wing within its confines. Collectors outside seemed rather thick on the ground, but with the recolonization of the Reserve, things seemed to be fairly hopeful. Burning-off destroys the butterfly in an area, not by killing the larvae which are by then safely underground, but by destroying the thyme which takes at least two years to re-establish itself. The butterfly can move to adjacent suitable areas, provided that the burning-off has been limited. Widespread burning would prevent this. Fires during the

summer months could be disastrous. Ploughing is equally so. Grazing by bullocks did not appear to affect the steeper slopes and the effect of sheep was, at that time, not appreciated. I felt that as long as the Reserve was there the Large Blue stood a chance of survival.

I returned this year to re-examine the areas, to see what changes had taken place and to take samples of the ants in the area as my experiences in France cast some doubt on the range of host ants of *arion*. My father, H. J. Cribb, accompanied me, and as it was his first visit to the area I had briefed him for an entomological treat. The truth was more like a nightmare. The whole of the Reserve was a parched brown desert; the Notice Boards were torn down and the wording obliterated; the flowers referred to in the Notice were non-existent and the whole was a mockery of what it had been. What was the reason? Sheep! The slopes at all levels were 'sheep-walked'; the surface of the ground broken and crumbled; there was no thyme and certainly no *arion*. In the same area in 1958 I counted 27 species of butterfly on the wing, and the numbers of the Dark Green Fritillary ran into hundreds. Now we saw only three during the whole day; there were a few Small Coppers in the meadow and some Ringlets along the stream. Very downcast at the sight of sheer vandalism in what was supposed to be a Reserve, we continued on into the valleys which had been fruitful in previous years. The first had been burned-off in the previous winter and there was only thyme growing in a small area that had been missed, perhaps a dozen small clumps. There were no *arion* to be seen despite the bright morning sunshine and an hour's investigation. The next slope had been scarified, and the whole of the headland and the slope leading down to Speke's Mill had been ploughed and supported a fine crop of barley. We did find a few patches of thyme at the bottom but no sign of any blues, not even *icarus* which usually flies here. Thus not only is the Reserve destroyed but the outlying areas which might help to restock are also in a very bad way. We examined the valleys between Hartland Quay and the Point, but these had also been sheep-grazed. There were one or two promising slopes left but the gorse had encroached heavily and smothered the thyme. We then visited the other known locality farther south. Here we met Messrs. R. Jarman and B. Skinner, who had covered the area fairly well. They had seen no *arion* despite the favourable conditions. We found that the usual breeding area was now covered with thick gorse and, more ominous, the area had been fenced with sheep-fencing, ready presumably for grazing. Mr. W. L. Coleridge, who knows the area well, tells me that he visited the Hartland area in the week previous to our visit and in a day's searching saw only four *arion*. I feel it would be safe to say that *arion* is now on the verge of extinction in North Devon and next year may find it gone, as it has from Bude and Millhook. The only hope is that some action will be taken to re-establish the Reserve and protect it from future depredations, and in the meantime no collecting should be done at all in any of the valleys in

this area. As we left the cliffs to return to our van, we looked back on a great pall of smoke to the south which rose from a grass and gorse fire, a fire that would burn itself out in view of the remoteness of the place. A depressing visit, and one is left wondering at what has gone wrong with our Nature Preservation arrangements when sheep are allowed to ravage the sole remaining stronghold of our rarest butterfly.

This is not an isolated instance. The breeding area of the moth *Panaxia dominula* L. (Scarlet Tiger) at Cothill is well-known and made famous by the genetic experiments of the Hope Department at Oxford. It lies within a National Trust area, and one would have thought that here at least the colony would be safe. This spring, a visit showed how wrong this supposition was. The culprits this time were bullocks. The breeding area is rather restricted, being concentrated in a small marsh. The whole had been trampled into a quagmire, the comfrey was swallowed in the mud and the overwintering larvae had gone with it. Mr. R. Jarman was able to find a few larvae in an adjoining area but the numbers have been reduced to possible extermination level. What has been gained? A few bullocks have had a nice wallow; but a fiver's worth of wire fencing could have kept them out and preserved an historic colony.

We have come to expect uninhibited and ignorant destruction of our natural history wealth in our forests and on our hills and downlands but when this spreads to recognised reserves, there can be no hope of survival for our rarer flora and fauna.

The latest attack is reported in a brief item in the daily press which stated that aircraft spraying selective weed-killers were to be used to control the spread of water weeds in the Norfolk Broads. The item stated that the low level of concentration would not harm fish —what the effect on plant-eating insects would be was not mentioned. Of all the methods of spraying in use, aerial spraying is the least accurate and the fate of such species as *Papilio machaon* (Swallow-tail Butterfly) may be impending. Aerial spraying of Woolmer Pond to control mosquitoes a year or so ago destroyed everything with six legs, except mosquitoes which were at that time busy biting the soldiers at the Camp. The spraying at the Broads may also kill everything but the weeds it is designed to destroy. Let us hope that those who have some power to speak on behalf of the naturalists of Great Britain do not start to act so tardily that there is nothing left for them to conserve.

P. W. CRIBB.

LYMANTRIA DISPAR L. (LEP., LYMANTRIIDAE) IN DEVON

Dr. E. G. Neal has written to me to say that he took a male *L.dispar* in good condition at Salcombe in a m.v. trap on 22nd August, 1954. He adds that he was using the trap most nights during a fortnight's stay there, but saw no others. I cannot find any previous notice of the Gypsy moth in Devon, and it is not included in Stid-

ston (1952, *Lepidoptera of Devon*), so this is apparently the first Devonshire record.

J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

A FURTHER RECORD OF *CRYPTOBLABES GNIDIELLA* MILLIÈRE (LEP., PYRALIDAE) IN ENGLAND

Mr. David More, of Rayleigh, Essex, obtained locally six navel oranges originating from Spain which showed signs of being infested with larvae. Unfortunately Mr. More failed to rear any of five which he kept, but I had better luck with one which he most kindly gave me. A small Pyralid moth emerged on 28th March, 1961. Mr. P. E. S. Whalley, of the British Museum (Natural History) was good enough to identify the moth, which was quite unknown to me, and determined it as *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* Mill.

There is but one previous British record of which I am aware, namely, one bred by Mr. S. Wakely on 17th June, 1936, and referred to in *The Entomologist*, **70**: 71, 1937. Mr. Wakely wrote: 'The larva was under a slight web in a crevice on the fruit, and marks on the peel showed where it had been feeding.' The fruit in this case was also an orange, and had originated from Cyprus.

On Mr. More's orange the larva was at the base of the fruit, feeding on the white pith on the underside of the rind. There is a hollow at the base of the navel orange, and a slight web was to be seen on close examination, but it was by no means conspicuous. Since the larva did not penetrate into the edible portion of the orange, it is likely that infested oranges are frequently eaten without any knowledge of the existence of the larva.

I received the orange about 20th February. After some days the orange showed signs of mould. I opened it and placed the larva on a piece of fresh orange rind with pith in a glass-topped tin lined with cellulose wadding. The larva continued to feed, and early in March disappeared into the cellulose wadding in which it pupated.

Larva and pupa were kept at room temperature, the pupal state lasting about three weeks.

R. M. MERE.

Mill House,
Chiddingfold, Surrey.

RHODOMETRA SACRARIA L. (LEP., GEOMETRIDAE) IN DORSET

On 2nd September, 1961, I found a Vestal Moth, which my father identified, in the grass near our mercury vapour light trap at Thorncombe, West Dorset. The next night two others were caught in the trap.

MICHAEL BRADLEY.

53 *Osterley Road,*
Isleworth, Middlesex.

(We have since heard of a number of other occurrences of this moth in southern England at about the same date.—*Ed.*)

THE PYRALOIDEA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE

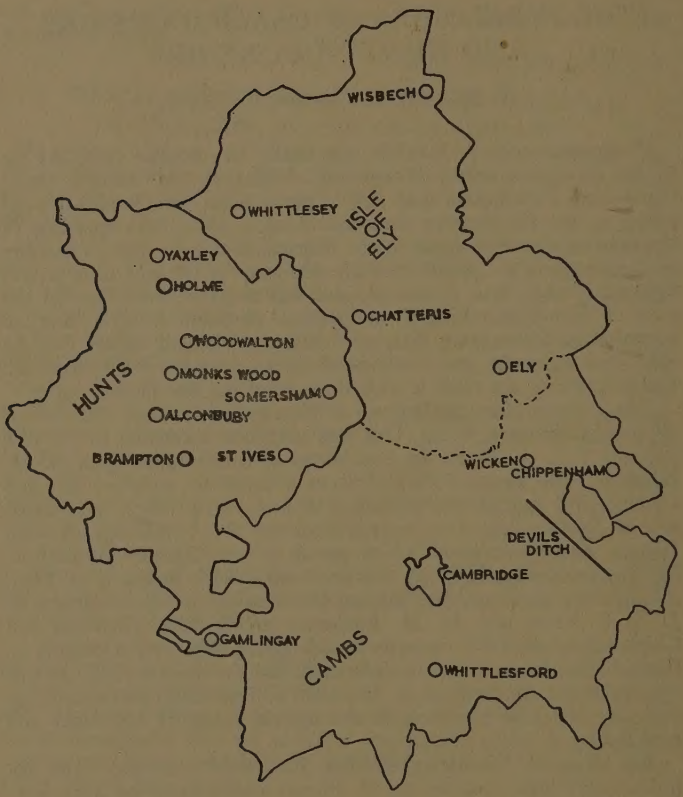
By BRIAN O. C. GARDINER, F.R.E.S.

Observations on the Pyralids over nearly two decades have led me to the conclusion that a number of changes in their relative abundance and distribution has taken place since the publication of previous lists for the two Counties. A close study and appraisal of the existing lists also leads to the conclusion that in quite a number of cases gaps in the distribution are due more to the lack of observers keeping records than of insects, and this is particularly true in the case of Huntingdonshire. It is perhaps pertinent to give first an appraisal of the existing lists, and these are detailed below. For the sake of conciseness the abbreviation given in parenthesis after the first mention of the work is used throughout the rest of this paper.

The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, 1938. (Cambs. VCH). This was compiled according to the title page by J. C. F. Fryer. In fact it was in collaboration with H. M. Edelsten (*vide* Fryer, 1938). This is a carefully compiled list and contains 110 species of Pyralids. The sources on which it is based are as follows: (i) The records kept by the Cambridge Natural History Society, most of which go up to the time of publication, (ii) Species recorded by W. Farren, from a MS. prepared in 1905, (iii) Species mentioned by Balding (see below), (iv) Observations by J. C. F. Fryer and H. M. Edelsten, mainly from Chatteris and Chippenham. This list contains records going back over a century as Farren's list contains the records made by the Reverend L. Jenyns who collected in the fens in the 1830's. The Chatteris records go back to 1860 as Fryer includes the records made by his father and grandfather.

The Natural History of Wicken Fen, 1926 (WICKEN). The list in this work was compiled by W. Farren and is based on a list prepared in 1905. In fact, this is not a list of species that are specific to Wicken Fen, but includes the area around such as Adventurers and Burwell Fens. Most of the records are of Farren's own collecting at the end of the 19th century, when he lived at the fen for nearly two years. In only a few instances is any indication of abundance or otherwise given. The nomenclature used involved considerable research to correlate it with present day classification, and was complicated by the lack of an index and the fact that much of the information about the Lepidoptera is scattered throughout the work.

The Fenland Past and Present, 1878 (FENLAND). The list of the Lepidoptera of the fenland is included as an appendix to this work and was compiled by J. Balding and contains the records of the early and mid-nineteenth century. The authors of the Cambs. VCH consider that this was a carefully compiled work. It does of course



Map of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, showing the principal localities where Pyralids have been collected.

contain records from both Cambs. and Hunts. and is of great historical interest, as it contains the records from areas such as Whittlesea Mere and Burwell fen before they were drained.

The Victoria County History of Huntingdonshire, 1926 (Hunts. VCH). The Lepidoptera were compiled by J. Omer-Cooper, but mainly based on a list by W. Farren. It contains 61 Pyrales and the sources of the list are: (i) Balding's FENLAND list, and (ii) Lists of species supplied by various entomologists of which several are without data. The most important of these is that by Capt. J. A. Vipan, and several species listed by him have not subsequently been recorded. It is based on his collection made about the middle of the

last century and is completely without data. There is some evidence that Capt. Vipan also collected in Northamptonshire, and in my opinion this throws doubt on the validity of these records. The number of localities mentioned in this list is small; very few species have any indication of abundance, and where this is mentioned one wonders on what evidence it is based.

Since Hunts. contains as celebrated fens as Cambs. as well as far more extensive woodlands, I should have expected it to contain at least as many Lepidoptera species. In fact only about half as many have been recorded. Cambs. has been fortunate in having the indefatigable W. Farren, who is responsible for the majority of the Microlepidoptera records. Hunts. has been rather unfortunate in that the collectors in its fens and woods seem to have been loth to record or label their captures, or have gone solely for the rarities and ignored the commoner species. Without being *au fait* with the literature, it is of course impossible to know what is and what is not worth recording, and it is therefore always worth while to make a full list of all species seen, even if publication is not intended.

The counties of Cambs. and Hunts. both contain a number of famous collecting areas, and it is a sobering thought that for not one of these does a complete list of the Lepidoptera, let alone any of the other insect Orders, exist. A few remarks about some of these localities may not be out of place.

Wicken Fen, Cambs.

This is perhaps the most famous collecting area known. It has been collected on for over a century by many hundreds of entomologists. Many of the records from it are not specific as the older collectors did not differentiate between Wicken Sedge Fen (the present National Trust property) and the surrounding areas of Adventurers and Burwell Fens, or the bank of the nearby river Cam. Adventurers and Burwell Fens have of course been long since drained and ploughed, and the present condition of Wicken is very different from what it was even twenty years ago. The old sedge meadows are rapidly giving way to carr and woodland. This is in part due to the drier conditions now prevailing and to the fact that as sedge no longer has any market value, it has become prohibitively expensive to keep it cut on the old four yearly system which had been carried on for centuries. This continual cutting was a major factor in keeping down the tree growth. It also kept the ground open, thus allowing numerous small annual plants to grow. It has been suggested (Gardiner, 1958) that the diminution of these may well have been one of the reasons for the dying out of the Swallow-tail butterfly *(Papilio machaon* L.), the adults having been unable to find sufficient food. The larval food, *Peucedanum palustre*, has greatly declined.

Chippenham Fen, Cambs.

Unlike Wicken, which lies between the high and low ground, Chippenham is a valley fen and consequently has remained wetter.

Consisting partly of the higher land as it slopes down to the flat sedge meadows, it has always contained a percentage of woodland and has had a different composition from the other fens. No list has ever been published for the fen and such records as exist are mentioned in Cambs. VCH. While containing a number of true fen species its older-established woodland gives it a more mixed fauna. There are a number of species in this country that are confined to Chippenham and Wicken Fens. In view of the fact that the two fens art separated by chalk hills it is clear that the former distribution of these species must have been widespread before the 17th century drainage work was commenced.

Woodwalton Fen, Hunts.

An account of this fen has recently been given by Duffey (1957). Briefly, sixty years ago the fen was mostly reed and rough litter. Today there are numbers of large trees and extensive tracts of sallow carr, and only a few areas are free of bush growth. In fact, the fen today appears to be much more open than it was twenty-five years ago. W. G. Sheldon writing about a visit he made to the fen in 1930 (Sheldon, 1932) says '... except for a small portion that had been recently cleared to provide a suitable habitat for a colony of the large copper butterfly,... the whole fen was one vast thicket mainly of sallow, so thick that the bushes had strangled and killed each other, and over the dead and dying stems and branches there grew a thick pall of brambles and common white convolvulus. It was a hideous wilderness, utterly useless to man, or plant, or insect.' It is worth noting that in spite of these apparently adverse conditions, not only have typical fenland species survived, but a Pyralid new to the British list has recently been discovered on the fen.

Holme Fen, Hunts.

This fen is best described as a birchwood. There are extensive areas of bracken and some heather. Compared with the other fens its history is interesting as it is the only one that has ever been under the plough. Formerly a marshy area south of the famed Whittlesea Mere, it was ploughed and sown to corn after the drainage of the mere in 1851. In about 1900 it was set aside as a game reserve and birch thickets were planted. Typical fenland moths occur and amongst them are some that were last recorded from Whittlesea Mere before it was drained. The recent rediscovery of these may, however, be due to previous lack of observers rather than to former scarcity of moths as the late owner of the fen refused permission to collect on his reserve. In spite of this a certain amount of collecting was done in 1905, which led to a High Court case (Cox and Brooke, 1906). A certain amount of collecting was also done just prior to 1939 but as far as I know none of those entomologists collected any Pyralids. Botanists have disputed as to whether the whole area was ever under cultivation (Duffey, personal communication). Personally I believe that at least the area alongside the railway line has never been under the plough, and has remained fenny enough

to have supported colonies of some moths which have now spread over the fen again.

Monks Wood, Hunts.

This is a remainder of the very extensive oak forest that used to cover most of England. At present it consists of rather young growth due to the felling of all the old trees in 1916. It is particularly famed for its butterflies and also for certain moths. In spite of the fact that large numbers of collectors have visited it, and the thousands of specimens from this locality that must be incorporated in various collections, there is not very much information available about the moths of this wood and no list exists. It is certainly mentioned a number of times in Hunts. VCH but it is quite evident that this represents only a small fraction of the moths inhabiting the wood. Only ten species of Pyralid have been recorded prior to the present list which brings the total up to forty and even this I feel is far from complete.

The present list adds fourteen species to the Hunts. and two to the Cambs. county lists. In addition a number of species not recorded since the publication in 1878 of the FENLAND list have been turned up.

It is impossible to give any idea of the relative abundance or otherwise of many of the species recorded. This is due to a number of reasons. In the first place when I began to collect I was not aware of the interest of my captures from a recording point of view, and have no record of numbers seen for about half the time I have been collecting in the two counties. Secondly, the amount of work done in the various localities has been very unequal, and the methods employed have varied. Consequently, the discovery of a single specimen or only a few, means precisely nothing so far as abundance goes. It is clear that the numbers taken must not only depend on the collecting methods employed, but also on the absolute numbers of the species that are available to be collected. This will depend on the collector being in the right place, at the right time of day and in the right year, all at the same time as the weather is suitable. All these factors are also different for separate species.

Where a species has been seen commonly however, this is noted. In the case of Cambridge regular trapping along with other collecting methods has been carried out for a number of years, and it might therefore be assumed that the failure to record a species that has previously been described as common in the city is due to it having declined to the point of extinction. The City of Cambridge is a large area and only one small corner of it has been worked. It is quite probable that previous records have come from the other side of the city and the species may in fact never have occurred in the part where I have done my collecting. Without further investigation it is best to conclude only that such a species is not now common rather to assume that it has become extinct. On the other hand species that have been previously described as rare can now be taken in some

numbers. Here again it is not possible to say if this is due to an actual increase or the result of working in a different area. I should like to state in this respect that the collecting methods employed are not sufficient to account for the increased numbers taken in all cases. While the use of mercury vapour light does in any case rule out direct comparisons with old records, a number of the new county records that I have taken have been found as larvae or by paraffin lantern and not as stray individuals in a light trap.

As has already been stated, the amount of work done in various localities has been very unequal. Where Holme Fen is concerned a number of regular visits were made covering every month of the year. In this case I have therefore thought the absence of a previously described common species worth mentioning. Wicken Fen has been worked least of all. Consequently the discovery of several species either new to the fen or not recorded since the FENLAND list is of some significance and leads to the conclusion that further species await discovery. There can be little doubt that the composition of the fauna is in process of change along with that of the flora.

In certain localities often mentioned in previous lists, such as Chatteris and Wisbech, there has been no recent collecting. This should be borne in mind when it is stated in the following list that there are no recent records for a species. It is quite probable, in the majority of cases, that the species in question may still occur in these localities. Many Pyralids are very local in their distribution.

The continued presence of a species in any given area will clearly depend upon a supply of the larval food-plant being available. I have, therefore, attempted to correlate the food-plant distribution with that of the moth in a number of instances. This has only proved to be possible in the case of Cambs., as the distribution of the flora of Hunts. is very imperfectly known. The flora of Cambs. has been the subject of much recent research and the information contained in the present paper has been obtained from records kept in the Department of Botany of Cambridge University. The names are according to Clapham, Tutin & Warburg (1952).

It is clear from the literature that the food-plants of quite a number of the Pyralids are not known with any certainty. My chief authorities for these are Beirne (1952) and Ford (1949); in several instances they are at variance, in others the exact food-plant is doubtful. In a few cases certain Pyralids have been recorded from Cambs. while their known food-plant is either very rare or does not occur. In such cases there is either an alternative food or the moth is now extinct in the county along with its food-plant. This does not, of course, apply to known migrants or occasional strays from some other area. A good deal of evidence has been accumulated which suggests that quite a number of species are often captured many miles from their usual breeding grounds, and I think that some of the old unconfirmed records may in fact be vagrants.

The nomenclature used in this list is that of Heslop (1960). In the

text the records supplied by the gentlemen named below are acknowledged by their initials. New county records are indicated thus *. The term 'not seen' is used when sufficient collecting has been done to make the absence of a species significant, while the term 'not encountered' is used in other cases, except for the Pterophoridae where I have simply stated 'There are no recent records'. Few collectors are working on this family, and I am of the opinion that many more records will be added by future observation. Recent records unless otherwise indicated are my own.

I should like to express my thanks to the following who have so kindly taken the trouble to sort out their records for inclusion in this list: Squadron Leader A. E. Smith; Messrs. H. C. Huggins, R. C. Warren, J. E. H. Blackie, E. C. Pelham-Clinton and Dr. E. Duffey, who sent me the records of the Nature Conservancy (N.C.) and information on the history of Holme Fen. Thanks are also due to Mr. J. D. Bradley of the British Museum (Natural History) for determining certain specimens.

PYRALIDAE

SCHOENOBIINAE

Schoenobius gigantellus Schiff.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Wicken fen as rare (FENLAND and VCH) and common at Wisbech (FENLAND). There is a recent record from Chippenham fen in 1956.

Hunts. Used to occur on Yaxley fen and Whittlesea Mere (FENLAND). Recently one was taken on Holme fen in 1955.

Donacaula forficellus Thunb.

Cambs. Reported as widely distributed, including Wicken fen (VCH), this species has not been encountered recently.

Hunts. Formerly Yaxley fen and Whittlesea Mere (FENLAND), it has not been encountered recently. The food-plants are still common in both counties.

D.mucronellus Schiff.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Wicken fen regularly from 1830 to 1930 but as uncommon. (FENLAND and VCH). Has not been encountered recently.

Acentropus nivens Ol.

Cambs. The FENLAND list gives it as common at Wicken fen and Chatteris, also at Wisbech. The VCH gives Cambridge and Chatteris rare, and Ely in 1905. The only recent record is two specimens from Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Hunts. Somersham district (VCH). It has recently been found commonly at Holme fen.

SCOPARIINAE

Eudorea lineola Curt.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Ely (FENLAND): Chatteris and Wicken (1872) in VCH. This last record was not reported by Farren in his WICKEN list and it has not been encountered recently.

E.mercurea Haw.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as very common the only recent record is one from Cambridge in 1951.

Hunts. Recorded in the VCH from Somersham district it has not been encountered recently.

Dipleurina crataegella Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded by the VCH from Chatteris and Wicken, it has not been encountered recently.

Witlesia pallida Steph.

Cambs. Given by the VCH as widely distributed and stated by Farren to be abundant in Wicken and Chippenham fens, it has not been seen recently.

Hunts. Formerly Whittlesea Mere (FENLAND) and the VCH adds Somersham. It has not been encountered recently, nor seen in Holme fen.

Scoparia cembrae Haw.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH from Cambridge, Chatteris and Wicken, it has been found occasionally at Cambridge recently and at Chippenham fen in 1957.

Hunts. The VCH gives Somersham district. It has not been encountered recently.

S.dubitalis Hübn.

Cambs. Given as common on chalk and at Chippenham in the VCH, it continues to be common in various localities throughout the county.

Hunts. Recorded only from Monks wood (VCH), it continues to occur there and was found on Woodwalton fen in 1960.

S.ambigualis Treits.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH from Chatteris, Gamlingay and Chippenham, probably widely distributed. Recent records are a few from Chippenham fen (E.C.P-C.) and from Cambridge.

Hunts. The VCH gives Somersham district and Monks wood, where it continues to occur (J.E.H.B.). There are also regular records of a few from Woodwalton fen.

S.truncicolella Staint.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH from Chatteris, Chippenham and Wicken, it has not been encountered recently.

Hunts.* A number have been taken in Monks wood over several years and one from Woodwalton fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

NYMPHULINAE

Cataclysta lemnata L.

Cambs. Has always been very common (FENLAND and VCH), and continues to be so in suitable localities.

Hunts. Common (VCH). It has only been encountered recently at Woodwalton fen, which is rather surprising.

Nymphula stagnata Don.

Cambs. Given by the VCH as widely distributed, the only recent records are two at Cambridge in 1955 and 1957.

Hunts. Given by the VCH as common, there are recent records from Holme and Woodwalton fens.

N.nymphaeata L.

Cambs. Has always been common (VCH) and continues to be so in suitable localities.

Hunts. Has been described as common (VCH) and is probably still so having been found recently at Alconbury (J.E.H.B.), Monks wood and Woodwalton fen (N.C., E.C.P-C.).

Parapoynx stratiotata L.

Cambs. Recorded as widely distributed (VCH) it continues to be so having recently been taken at a number of widely scattered localities.

Hunts. Common (VCH). It has recently been taken at Holme fen in 1955 and 1956 (R.C.W.), Monks wood in 1958, and Woodwalton fen in 1960.

Eurrhypara hortulata L.

Cambs. Given as common by the VCH it continues to be so.

Hunts. Given as common by the VCH it continues to be so.

PYRAUSTINAE

Nomophila noctuella Schiff.

Cambs. Stated by the VCH to be 'occasional, sometimes common', the same still applies.

Hunts. Recorded in the VCH from Somersham, Brampton and Monks wood, it has recently been generally taken (J.E.H.B.) and was recorded from Holme fen in 1954.

Pyrausta cingulata L.

Cambs. Stated in the FENLAND list to have formerly occurred at Fulbourne and Devils Ditch, there are no subsequent records. The food-plant *(Salvia)* is widely distributed but not common.

P.nigrata Scop.

Cambs. Fulbourne, Horningsea and Devils Ditch (FENLAND) and the VCH adds Fleam Dyke. It has not been encountered recently, and its food-plants are all rather rare in the county.

P.purpuralis L.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as widely distributed, this is probably still true and it has been seen recently at several scattered localities including Chippenham and Wicken fens.

Hunts. Has been recorded from Brampton, Monks and Warboys woods (VCH). Recently it has been taken at Hermitage wood (J.E.H.B.), Monks wood and Holme fen.

P.aurata Scop.

Cambs. According to the FENLAND list occurs at Wicken fen and Ely, and is abundant on the Gogs. The VCH, however, only lists Cambridge and adds Wisbech (1828). Recently it has been found common at Cambridge between 1947 to 1952 when a large patch of

Catmint *(Nepeta cataria)* was exterminated. However, a few were seen in 1957.

Hunts. The VCH gives an old record attributed to J. A. Vipan. This record is doubtful, and the species has not been encountered recently.

P.cespitalis Schiff.

Cambs. Given as widely distributed on chalk in the VCH. There are recent records of odd specimens from Hardwick wood and Gogs (E.C.P-C.), Girton and Quy fen.

Hunts. The FENLAND list gives Holme fen, repeated by VCH. There is a recent record of one at Monks wood in 1956. It was not seen on Holme fen.

Nascia cilialis Hübn.

Cambs. The FENLAND list records it as rare from Wicken fen, Whittlesford and Cambridge. The VCH records it as common at Wicken fen and also from Chippenham. Recently it has been recorded as common at Chippenham fen in 1934 (H.C.H.) and has been found there since, sometimes commonly. It has been taken at Wicken fen in 1949 and 1954 (E.C.P-C.), and in 1956 one specimen was found at Whittlesford.

Hunts. Formerly Yaxley (Fenland). A special lookout was kept for this species at Holme fen but it was not seen.

Opsibotys fuscalis Schiff.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Ely and Chatteris (FENLAND) and at Cambridge and Wicken (VCH). Recently a few were taken at Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Hunts. Woodwalton fen (VCH). There is one recent record from Alconbury (J.E.H.B.).

Udea lutealis Hübn.

Cambs. Given in previous lists as common it continues to be so.

Hunts. Only recorded from Brampton (VCH), it has recently been found commonly at Monks wood and Holme fen (R.C.W.), Woodwalton fen (N.C., R.C.W.) and Abbots Ripton (J.E.H.B.).

U.ferrugalis Hübn.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Chatteris, Chippenham and Wicken fens, the latter in 1905 (VCH). Recently odd specimens have been taken at Cambridge in 1947, and Chippenham fen in 1958.

Hunts.* Taken in Monks wood in 1952.

U.nivealis F.

Cambs. Described as common in previous lists, it is still common at Cambridge, and has been found at Wicken fen.

Hunts. Given as common in the VCH, the only recent records are at Alconbury (J.E.H.B.) and Monks wood.

U.olivalis Schiff.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as common it continues to be so.

Hunts. Given in the VCH as common it has only been recorded recently from Alconbury and Monks wood (J.E.H.B.)

Ostrinia nubilalis Hübn.

Cambs.* Has been taken over a number of years at Cambridge since 1952, and at White wood, Gamlingay, in 1957.

Haritala ruralis Scop.

Cambs. Given as very common in the VCH it continues to be so.

Hunts. Given as common in the VCH it is probably still so; there are recent records from Holme and Woodwalton fens, Monks wood, Alconbury and Fletton.

Perinephela coronata Hufn.

Cambs. Has always been common and remains so.

Hunts. Only recorded from Brampton (VCH); there are recent records from Holme fen (R.C.W.), Woodwalton fen and Monks wood.

P.perlucidalis Hübn.

Hunts.* This species is a recent addition to the British list and was first found at Woodwalton fen in 1951 (Mere and Bradley, 1957). Further specimens have been taken during the past few years, and it is obviously breeding on the fen, although its known food-plants have not been recorded there.

P.lancealis Schiff.

Cambs. Only recorded from Chippenham fen. Farren in 1923 (WICKEN) described it as very rare while the VCH states 'fairly common'. Recently it was abundant in 1956 and was nearly as abundant in 1957; in 1958 it was found in Wicken fen.

Hunts.* First found at Woodwalton fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.) and has since become fairly common there; later found at Holme fen in 1955.

P.verbascalis Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND from Wicken and Ely, but the VCH states the record requires confirmation. It has not been confirmed and the food-plant, Wood sage *(Teucrium scorodonia)*, has only been recorded from Gamlingay, at the other side of the county.

Microstega pandalis Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND from Cambridge and Ely, but the VCH states the record requires confirmation. It has not been confirmed and the recorded foodplants are rare or absent in the county.

Ebulea crocealis Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded from various localities in FENLAND and given as widely distributed in the VCH, this species has not been seen recently although its foodplant, Fleabane *(Pulicaria dysenterica)*, is widespread.

Hunts. The VCH gives an old record attributed to J. A. Vipan. Recently one was taken in Monks wood in 1956.

Loxostege sticticalis L.

Cambs. Recorded from Duxford (FENLAND), and the VCH gives the Breck and one at Chatteris in 1904. Recently it has been taken at Chippenham fen in 1934 and 1955 (H.C.H.), and in 1949 (E.C.P-C); Wicken fen in 1949 and 1957 (E.C.P-C.); and a number each year at Cambridge between 1954 to 1957.

Hunts. Colne, rare (VCH). Has not been encountered recently.

Sitochroa verticalis L.

Cambs. Widely distributed (VCH), it continues to be so.

Hunts. Somersham district and Brampton (VCH). Recently it has been found in Monks wood and Woodwalton fen.

S.palealis Schiff.

Cambs. Whittlesford, 1872. Occasionally in south, 1907 (VCH). There is a recent record from Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Evergestis pallidata Hufn.

Cambs. Recorded from Wicken (FENLAND), it has not been encountered recently.

E.extimalis Scop.

Cambs. Recorded from Wicken (FENLAND), and Chippenham, Fulbourn, and the Breck (VCH); it has not been seen recently.

Mesographe forficalis L.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as common, it continues to be common and widely distributed.

Hunts. St. Ives, Brampton (VCH). Recent records are from Alconbury (J.E.H.B.) and Woodwalton fen.

PYRALINAE

Endotricha flammealis Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded from Devils Ditch and Wicken (FENLAND), Gamlingay and Chatteris, 1923 (VCH). It has not been encountered recently but I have a specimen labelled 'Cambridge 1924' from the collection of the late S. G. Campbell.

Hunts.* The VCH quotes St. Ives as a doubtful record. Recently it has been recorded over a period of years from Holme fen by several observers, and once from Woodwalton fen (N.C.).

Herculia glaucinalis L.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as widely distributed, it continues to be so, and is sometimes common.

Hunts. Somersham district (VCH). Has recently been found at Holme fen in 1954; also 1956 (R.C.W.); one at Woodwalton fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Hypsopygia costalis F.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH from Chatteris, Cambridge and Wicken, it has recently been found widespread, often common.

Hunts. Recorded only from Somersham district (VCH), it has recently been found at Holme fen (R.C.W.); Woodwalton fen (N.C., E.C.P-C.); Alconbury (J.E.H.B.).

Pyralis farinalis L.

Cambs. Stated in FENLAND to be common, and by the VCH to be widely distributed in granaries, there is one recent record from Waterbeach in 1955 (A.E.S.).

Hunts. Recorded only from St. Ives (VCH); it has recently been found at Alconbury (J.E.H.B.) and Woodwalton fen (N.C.).

Aglossa pinguinalis L.

Cambs. Stated in FENLAND to be common, and by the VCH to be widely distributed in stables; it occurs regularly in small numbers at Cambridge but has not been seen elsewhere.

Hunts. The VCH give St. Ives and Brampton. It has recently been taken at Alconbury (J.E.H.B.) and Woodwalton fen (N.C.).

A.caprealis Hübn.

Cambs. Given by the VCH to be local in farm granaries. Also at Wicken, Burwell, Chatteris and Whittlesford. The only recent record is one at Cambridge in 1951.

Hunts. Recorded in the VCH from Somersham district, it has not been encountered recently.

Synaphe punctalis F.

Cambs. Recorded from Soham (FENLAND), the VHC states this record requires confirmation. It has been confirmed, a specimen being taken on Chippenham fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

PHYCITINAE

Anerastia lotella Hübn.

Cambs. Has been recorded from near Chippenham (VCH), but there are no recent records. Its chief food-plant, Marram grass *(Ammophila arenaria)*, does not now occur in the county.

Hypochalcia ahenella Schiff.

Cambs. Previous records are from Wicken (FENLAND) and Fleam dyke in 1905 (VCH). It has been found on Quy fen in 1943-44 and 1947. Since then this fen has been ploughed, and although it has been re-seeded to grass, the continued presence of this species there needs confirmation. Its supposed foodplant, Mouse-ear hawkweed *(Hieracium pilosella)*, occurs in all its recorded localities.

Laodamia fusca Haw.

Hunts. Recorded from Holme in FENLAND and was again taken there in 1955. There is a good supply of its food-plant, *Erica tetralix*, on the fen.

Dioryctria abietella Schiff.

Cambs. There are only two previous records, March 1876; Chatteris 1905 (VCH). Recently two specimens were taken in Chippenham fen in 1957.

Hunts.* One was taken in Monks wood in 1956.

Nephopteryx formosa Haw.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Wicken in both FENLAND and VCH, but was not taken there by Farren. There is one recent record from Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.) and another from Girton also in 1949.

N.palumbella F.

Cambs. There is a record from Wicken (FENLAND) and this is repeated by Farren (WICKEN), but this species was not taken by him. It is omitted in the VCH, but without giving a reason. Has not been encountered recently and its recorded food-plants do not occur at Wicken fen but on the other side of the county.

Salebria betulae Goeze.

Cambs.* Bred from larvae found at Cambridge in 1954.

Hunts.* Woodwalton fen several in 1957 (E.C.P-C.), and was fairly common there in 1960.

Phycita roborella Schiff.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Cambridge, Chatteris and Doddington (VCH). Taken recently at Cambridge in 1952 and 1957; and at White wood, Gamlingay in 1957.

Hunts.* Several taken in Monks wood 1951-53; also in 1956 (R.C.W.). White wood, Gamlingay is partly in Hunts.

Plodia interpunctella Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded from Cambridge and Chatteris (VCH). The only recent record is one from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Ephestia elutella Hübn.

Cambs. Given as widely distributed in the VCH; it has been taken recently at Cambridge, but these are very likely escapees from laboratory stocks.

Cadra figulilella Gregs.

Cambs. The VCH gives only Cambridge. Has not been seen recently.

Anagasta kuhniella Zell.

Cambs. Recorded only from Chatteris (VCH). It has recently been taken at Cambridge, but like *elutella* probably escapees from laboratory stocks.

Homoeosoma sinuella F.

Cambs. Has been recorded from near Cambridge in 1907, and at Chippenham (VCH). There is a recent record of one at Fulbourne in 1948 (J.E.H.B.).

H.binaevella Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded only from Cambridge (VCH); it has not been seen recently.

Hunts.* Taken on Holme fen in 1954 and 1955, and one on Woodwalton fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

H.nebulella Schiff.

Cambs. Wicken fen (FENLAND and VCH); it has not been encountered recently.

Myelois cribrumella Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded from Cambridge and Wicken (FENLAND) and later at Chatteris (VCH). Taken recently at Quy fen in 1944, Cambridge 1953 and 1957, Babraham 1950 (E.C.P-C.), and at Waterbeach (A.E.S.).

Hunts. Recorded only from Somersham district (VCH) it has recently been taken on Holme fen in 1954.

Euzophera pinguis Haw.

Cambs. Recorded from Chatteris and Ely (FENLAND) and Cambridge (VCH), but has not been seen recently.

Hunts.* Three specimens were taken in Monks wood in 1953.

E.cinerosella Zell.

Cambs. Only recorded from Chatteris in both FENLAND and VCH, but has not been encountered recently. The foodplant, Wormwood *(Artemisia absinthium)*, only occurs at Doddington, near Chatteris.

Eurhodope marmorea Haw.

Cambs. Recorded from Wicken (FENLAND) and Chatteris (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

E.advenella Zinck.

Cambs. Has been recorded from Cambridge and Wisbech (FENLAND); Wicken in 1908, Cambridge in 1905 and Chatteris (VCH). It has not been seen at Cambridge recently, but one was reared from a larva found at Madingley in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Hunts.* One was taken in Monks wood in 1953.

E.suavella Zinck.

Cambs. Taken on Wicken fen in 1878 (VCH). There are no subsequent records.

Hunts.* One was taken on Woodwalton fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Acrobasis consociella Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND from Wicken, Cambridge and Doddington, but the VCH only mentions the latter and adds Chatteris. Recently one was bred from a Cambridge larva in 1957.

Hunts. Monks wood (VCH). It has not been encountered recently.

A.tumidella Zinck

Cambs. Recorded from Chatteris and Doddington (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

Hunts. Recorded from Monks and Warboys woods (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

Cryptoblabes bistriga Haw.

Cambs. Only recorded from Doddington (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

Hunts. Only recorded from Warboys wood (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

GALLERIINAE

Achroia grisella F.

Cambs. Reared in large numbers from Cambridge (FENLAND), and taken there later and also at Chatteris (VCH). It has not been seen recently.

Aphomia sociella L.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH as widely distributed, it has recently been taken at Cambridge regularly, sometimes common; also Wicken and Chippenham fens (E.C.P-C.); Waterbeach 1956 (A.E.S.).

Hunts. Brampton (VCH). It has recently been taken on Holme fen (J.E.H.B.) and at Monks wood.

Galleria mellonella L.

Cambs. FENLAND gives a number of localities, including Wicken, but the VCH gives only Cambridge and Chatteris, with the remark that it has become less common due to improved bee-keeping

methods. Recently it has been taken at Little Eversden in 1950, Girton in 1952 and Cambridge in 1955, quite commonly in the first two localities.

CRAMBINAE

Thisanotia chrysonuchellus Scop.

Cambs. Only recorded from near Chippenham (VCH), the FENLAND list recorded it from Bottisham 'and etc.'. It has not been encountered recently.

Crambus pascuellus L.

Cambs. Cambridge and Wicken common (FENLAND); widely distributed but local (VCH). Has not been seen recently at Cambridge nor encountered elsewhere.

Hunts. Woodwalton fen (VCH). Has recently been taken there locally in the acid peat area (R.C.W., J.E.H.B.) and is not uncommon in Monks wood.

C.silvellus Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND as very rare at Wicken, but was not taken there by Farren (WICKEN), and VCH states that this is a doubtful record. There is no other record from the two counties, and Beirne's statement that it occurs in the fenlands is not true.

C.uliginosellus Zell.

Cambs. Wicken (FENLAND), but not taken there by Farren (WICKEN). Again taken at Wicken 1908 and 1920 (VCH). It has not been encountered recently.

C.dumetellus Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded only from Fleam Dyke (VCH). This is a doubtful record that remains unconfirmed.

C.pratellus L.

Cambs. Given as common in the VCH, it has recently been seen commonly at Cambridge and various other localities including Chippenham fen but not Wicken fen.

Hunts. Given as common in the VCH, and has been recorded recently from Monks wood, Woodwalton fen and Upton wood (J.E.H.B.).

C.perlellus Scop.

Cambs. Given as common in the VCH, it continues to be so in various localities. var. *warringtonellus* occurs regularly.

Hunts. Only recorded from St. Ives (VCH). It is probably widely distributed as there are recent records from Holme fen, Woodwalton fen, Monks wood and Alconbury.

C.hortuellus Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded as common in the VCH, and continues to be so.

Hunts. Recorded in the VCH as common; recently seen regularly in a number of localities.

C.hamellus Thunb.

Cambs. Has only been recorded from Wisbech (FENLAND); there are no subsequent records.

Catoptria falsellus Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND from Shelford, Ely, Chatteris and Wisbech; the VCH gives Chatteris, Chippenham, Burwell and Whittlesford. Recently odd specimens have been taken at Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.), Girton in 1949; Milton in 1955 and Cambridge in 1953.

C.verellus Zinck

Cambs. Specimens were taken at Linton in 1877-78 (VCH). There are no other records.

C.pinellus L.

Cambs. Recorded in FENLAND as rare at Babraham and Wisbech, but the VCH gives only near Wicken in 1878 and Chippenham. It has recently been taken at Chippenham.

Hunts. Recorded from Monks wood (FENLAND) and Warboys wood (VCH). It has recently been taken in Monks wood on a number of occasions.

Agriphila culmellus L.

Cambs. Given as very common in the VCH, and continues to be so.

Hunts. Given in the VCH as common it remains so.

A.geniculeus Haw.

Cambs. Recorded as fairly common at Cambridge (FENLAND); the VCH adds also in the south. Has recently been taken regularly, but by no means common, at Cambridge and on Chippenham fen in 1958.

A.inquinatellus Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded from Cambridge. (FENLAND), and the VCH gives common in the south and local in fenland. There are a few recent records from Cambridge, and a few specimens were taken on Wicken fen in 1949 (E.C.P-C.).

Hunts.* Several were taken in Monks wood in 1956.

A.tristellus Schiff.

Cambs. Given as common in both FENLAND and VCH; it continues to be so and is widely distributed.

Hunts. Recorded from Woodwalton fen (VCH), but has not been apparently still so as there are recent records from Alconbury and Monks wood (J.E.H.B.), Holme fen (R.C.W.) and Woodwalton fen.

A.selasellus Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded from Wicken in FENLAND, and given in the VCH as widely distributed in fens; but has not been encountered recently.

Hunts. Recorded from Woodwalton fen (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

Pediasia contaminellus Hübn.

P.aridellus Thunb.

Cambs. The VCH states under the first species 'Recorded from Wisbech in Fenland but doubtful whether this species or *salinellus* (=*aridellus*) is intended.' There are no recent records of either species.

Calamotropha paludellus Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded as rare from Wicken (FENLAND), and the VCH says 'No recent records'. Recently it has been taken at Chippenham fen in 1935 (H.C.H.) and again in 1956, and was taken at Upware in 1920 (H.C.H.).

Platytes cerusellus Schiff.

Cambs. The VCH records it from Chippenham and probably on chalk also. It has not been encountered recently.

Hunts. Recorded only from St. Ives (VCH), but has not been encountered recently.

Chilo phragmitellus Hübn.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as widely distributed in fens and reed-beds, it has recently been found commonly in Wicken and Chippenham fens.

Hunts. While the VCH gives only Woodwalton fen, the FENLAND list gives Holme fen and formerly Whittlesea Mere. Recently several observers have found it common at Holme and Woodwalton fens.

PTEROPHORIDAE

PLATYPTILIINAE

Stenoptilia pterodactyla L.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as common it is probably still so and is widely distributed.

Hunts. Given in the VCH as common; there are a few recent records only from Holme fen (R.C.W.).

S.bipunctidactyla Scop.

Cambs. Given as widely distributed (VCH). There are a few recent records from various localities.

Hunts. Recorded only from Woodwalton fen (VCH), there are no recent records.

S.zophodactyla Dup.

Cambs. The VCH gives a record from Wicken fen. There are no recent records.

Marasmarcha lunaedactyla Haw.

Cambs. Recorded from Fowlmere and Gog hills (VCH); recently found common on the Gog hills in 1949 (E.C.P-C.), and abundant at Worsted Lodge in 1953 (J. Cowley).

Buckleria paludum Zell.

Cambs. Wicken (FENLAND). The VCH states 'We have found no definite record of the capture of the species. . . .' The food-plant, Sundew *(Drosera rotundifolia)*, became extinct in the county about 1913. H. M. Edelsten is reported to have seen it on Wicken fen in 1900, but there are no botanical records of it from there.

Hunts. Formerly Yaxley (FENLAND). Sundew used to occur there but is now extinct.

Crombrugghia distans Zell.

Cambs. Recorded from the Breck, near Chippenham (VCH); there are no recent records.

Oxyptilus pilosellae Zell.

Cambs. Devils Ditch (FENLAND), repeated by VCH. There are no recent records.

O.parvidactyla Haw.

Cambs. Fairly common, but local, on chalk (VCH). There are no recent records.

Eucnemidophorus rhododactyla Schiff.

Hunts. Warboys (VCH). There are no recent records.

Amblyptilia acanthodactyla Hübn.

Cambs. Recorded from Chatteris and Cambridge (VCH), but there are no recent records.

Platyptilia gonodactyla Schiff.

Cambs. Stated in the VCH to be widely distributed, it remains so.

Hunts. Somersham district (VCH). There are no recent records.

P.ochrodactyla Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded from Wicken by the VCH, there are no recent records.

P.pallidactyla Haw.

Cambs. Stated in the VCH to be widely distributed, there are a few recent records.

Hunts. Somersham district (VCH). There are no recent records.

PTEROPHORINAE

Pterophorus pentadactylus L.

Cambs. Given in the VCH as common it continues to be so and is widely distributed.

Hunts.* First recorded at Holme fen in 1956 (R.C.W.), it has also been found common in Woodwalton fen and at Monks wood.

P.tetradactylus L.

Cambs. Recorded from Fulbourne in the VCH, there are no recent records.

P.galactodactylus Schiff.

Cambs. Recorded in the VCH from Chippenham, there are no recent records.

Adaina microdactylus Hübn.

Cambs. The VCH records it as widely distributed among *Eupatorium*. There are a few recent records from Wicken and Chippenham fens (E.C.P-C.).

Hunts. Recorded in the VCH from Somersham district and Monks wood; it was found on Woodwalton Fen in 1961.

Oidaematophorus lithodactylus Treits.

Cambs. Stated to be common at Whittlesford (FENLAND), and the VCH adds Wicken. There are no recent records.

Emmelina monodactylus L.

Cambs. Stated in the VCH to be common it continues to be so and is widely distributed.

Hunts. Recorded only from Monks wood (FENLAND), it continues to be found there and also at Woodwalton and Holme fens.

ALUCITIDAE
ALUCITINAE

Alucita hexadactyla L.

Cambs. Stated in the VCH to be fairly common among honeysuckle it has not been seen recently.

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43, *Woodlark Road,*
Cambridge.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Moths of the British Isles, by Richard South. Edited and revised by H. M. Edelsten and D. S. Fletcher. Two volumes. London, 1961. F. Warne & Co. Ltd. Price £3 10s. (£1 15s. per vol.).

There have been somewhere in the region of a dozen impressions and editions of *South* since it was first published in 1907, a testimony to the soundness and popularity of the work among British lepidopterists. Mostly these have included but slight modifications in the text, the same plates being used throughout this long period with consequent deterioration through excessive use. As time went on an Appendix appeared to contain species added to the British List, but this was not illustrated.

The present Revised Edition is therefore especially noteworthy since not only is the text completely revised and brought up to date, but a completely new set of coloured plates is provided for the two volumes. The new plates in themselves represent a practically new work since they are reproduced from water colour paintings and not from photographs, as were most of those in the previous editions. This change in technique has proved remarkably successful.

The numerous species added to the British List in the last half century has required the addition of a considerable body of text and many illustrations. The revision of the remainder of the text has been extensive although somewhat patchy. Fresh data and records have been added for many species and the Introduction now includes a section on mercury vapour light, with a photograph of the apparatus used. One big improvement is that the authors' names are now given for each species. Unfortunately the arrangement of families is one of convenience and not systematic; this will puzzle the beginner as it did in earlier editions.

Among the errors apparent in my first perusal are the following (all in Vol. 1)—p. 352, Noctruidae for Noctuidae; p. 365, C. H. How for C. H. Hards; p. 88, Bonchard for Bouchard; p. 271, *Simyra Venosa* for *Simyra venosa;* plate 142, legend *Raphia Frater* for *Raphia frater.* There is also at least one wrong reference: on page 365, The Marbled Tuffet (*Charadra deridens* Guen.) is said to be illustrated on Plate 138, Fig. 4—it is actually on Plate 136. These are, of course, minor errors which creep in no matter how careful the proof reading (it is pretty certain that there were no fewer similar errors in the first printing of the original edition), but we shall doubtless see them remedied in future printings.

Two more serious matters concern the captions to the coloured plates, but happily they can be rectified in future editions:

(1) The individual figures of the insects on the coloured plates do not bear any numbers—although the captions assign numbers to the individual figures. This is clear (usually) so long as there are only four to six specimens on a plate, but it can be very confusing when

there are more. This has evidently been recognized and most effectively dealt with in some instances by inserting a 'key' or caption page, facing the plate and with the names in corresponding positions —but it has been only partly done (four examples in Vol. 1, 28 in Vol. 2). The value of some plates is badly marred by this omission, the worst example being Plate 97 in Vol. 1, which bears 21 coloured figures illustrating the 'Minors'.

(2) A great opportunity has been lost to facilitate reference. The plates are, of necessity, often rather distant from the relevant text, and to find the text usually means referring to the index. Would it not be a simple matter to place, in brackets, after the names in the plate captions, the page reference to the text; e.g. Pl. 81 (Vol. 1), Fig. I. Beautiful Arches (236).

I seriously suggest to the publishers that these two suggestions could be quite simply and inexpensively implemented without any resetting of type in the body of the book by providing *each* coloured plate with a facing caption page.

All the foregoing criticism is intended as constructive, for I have nothing but praise for the enterprise and sheer hard work which has gone into the production of this superb revised edition. The coloured plates are of an excellence which is superlative in its basic quality and most of them are far superior to those in the original edition, although there are one or two slightly untrue tints which I suspect are due to printer's ink rather than artist's paint, and one or two individual portraits which have somehow not caught the true likeness; e.g. Vol. 1, Plate 74, Fig. 7, White-point. What a pity Mr. H. D. Swain, who accomplished the prodigious task of painting the plates in something under three years, did not live to savour his triumph, for these plates will certainly be received with enthusiasm. For the first time we have illustrations giving the collector a real guide to the 'Pugs', and many species simply 'mentioned' in the old *South* are now figured, as well as all the many species added to the British List since the original edition was published. The late Mr. H. M. Edelsten, too, would have been gratified by the reception his work will have—but I wonder if the publishers are aware how fortunate they were to secure the services of Mr. D. S. Fletcher to complete the revision?

South's 'Moths' has been an essential to collectors for so long that we are apt to take it for granted. For my part, I can think of no better tribute or higher praise than to say that I am satisfied that British lepidopterists are going to be as well served during the next 50 years by this revision as they were during the last 50 by the original edition.

E. W. CLASSEY.

Transactions of the First International Conference of Insect Pathology and Biological Control. Prague 1958. pp. 653, with half-tone and colour plates. C. A. S. Price £2 10s.

The Conference of Insect Pathology and Biological Control in Prague in 1958 was the first opportunity which many of its members had had to compare their observations in this little known branch of Entomology. The Transactions are published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Science in an interesting and well produced book, which is obviously designed to perpetuate the spirit as well as record the facts of the Conference. Seventy papers are published in the language in which they were read, with summaries in a western language in the case of Russian papers. Diagrams, photographs and even a few colour slides shown at Prague have been used freely by the publishers.

Symposia on Bacteriology, Mycology, Virology, Protozoology and Helminthology are included in the Insect Pathology section and in the Biological Control section. Taxonomy of Entomophagous Insects, Evaluation of Results of Introductions, Rise of the Effect of Parasitic Insects, Monophagous and Polyphagous Insects, and International Cooperation.

The symposium on insect bacteriology provides a useful summary of the progress made in the use of crystalligerous spore-forming bacteria in pest control work. A number of lepidoptera have been shown to be susceptible to *Bacillus thurigiensis,* and this is being produced commercially in the U.S.A. The potentialities of nonspore-forming bacteria are outlined by Kudler, Lysenko and Hochmut, and Lysenko discusses the ecology of micro-organisms. There is an interesting paper by Bailey on European Foul Brood disease of the Honeybee.

Bergold, in his Address from the Chair in the symposium on virology, appeals for a standardisation of infectivity tests and regrets that despite numerous investigations, no light has been thrown on the problems of latency in virus infections. Gershenzon wrestles with the problem of latency in polyhedral viruses, but has to be content merely to add to the list of stressors capable of activating latent virus infections. In another paper, this worker seems to forget the possibility of latent virus infections when he suggests that the current concept of high species specificity of the insect polyhedroses is erroneous. There are a number of contributions dealing with the practical aspects of insect virus diseases in the control of lepidopterous pests.

In the symposium on Protozoology, the interesting possibility of using protozoa to control pest insects receives some encouragement. There is an excellent paper by Veber on the histopathology of *Nosema bombycis,* a common parasite of lepidopterous larvae. The taxonomy of Hymenoptera is the subject of several papers in the Biological control section. Dr. Rubzov mentions the possibility of increasing the effectiveness of parasites by interbreeding. Workers in

Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany summarize the results of introduced parasites against San Jose scale and other pests. Mesnil, whilst appreciating the difficulties involved in the practical application, makes out a good case for using polyphagous parasites in biological control. A good deal of work on insect parasitology is being done in the U.S.S.R. There are several excellent papers by Hodek, Stary, Holman and Stys from the Entomology Laboratory of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, where this team is working on the taxonomy and ecology of insects associated with sugar beet.

The Conference hoped for the establishment of an international organization for the biological control of insects, and as a first step, all workers were recommended to co-operate with our Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, which already has laboratories in all continents. This aspect of entomology seems certain to command more attention in agriculture as attempts are made to bring new areas under cultivation, and this book deserves a place on the shelf of everyone interested in the control of insect populations.

C. F. RIVERS.

Spiders, Men, and Scorpions, by Theodore H. Savory, University of London Press, 191 pp. 15 plates. Price 30s.

The author states that the book is an attempt to describe the historical development of the science of Arachnology. This he does by starting with Aristotle (422-384 B.C.), who in his *History of Animals* makes references to nearly fifty species including Scorpions, False-Scorpions, Mites and Spiders. This is followed by an account of the writings of Pliny the Elder, who co-ordinated facts and fables already written. The writers of the Middle Ages are then described, including some particulars of Dr. Mofet, Martin Lister, Eleazar Albin and Robert Hook, among others.

It must be remembered that Arachnids were once looked upon as insects. Linnaeus placed them in the section Aptera, and it was not until 1802 that Lamarck separated them and called them by their present name.

Following Lamarck the book deals with the progress made during the Victorian era, the work done by Arachnologists throughout the world being described and the particulars arranged according to the country of origin with maps showing the districts in which they worked.

Entomologists also will find much to interest them in this book, as most of the writers on Arachnids include accounts of work in this field.

The latter part of the book is devoted to the progress made during the Twentieth Century, in which the work of Pickard-Cambridge, Blackwell, Jackson and Falconer is described. The work of some living Arachnologists is also included.

The book concludes with a bibliography of Biographies and Obituaries from which it is interesting to learn that very few professional Biologists have studied the Arachnids, most of the authors

having been doctors, parsons or teachers—but I suppose the same could be said of Entomologists.

E. E. S.

Butterflies—(Puffin Picture Book—Number 115), by Arthur Smith & Vernon Shearer. 1961. 32 pp. 16 in colour, 16 b. & w. Penguin Books Ltd. Price 7s 6d.

This well designed little book is profusely illustrated and has the text so arranged that the parts occupy the left hand sixth of a double page, the remaining space being taken up with pictures. The contents are grouped under such headings as development, egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, adult, local rarities, hibernation, parasites, vagrant rarities, and aberrations.

As an introduction to the study of our butterfly fauna this picture book makes an excellent starting point and will appeal to the younger reader. In a book of this type it is always a difficult matter to decide what to include and what to leave out, and the senior author has succeeded in keeping the text to a minimum while retaining enough of the essentials to arouse the interest of the beginner. While the text is necessarily brief and sketchy, the illustrations most certainly are not, particularly those in black and white reproduced from original pencil drawings by Arthur Smith which are works of art in themselves. It might be said that in many ways they combine the artistry of a 'Frowhawk' with the detailed exactness of a 'Terzi', and this in itself is sufficient to make the book of interest to the more experienced lepidopterist.

There are very few adverse criticisms to be made. Being primarily a book of pictures it is essential that these are as accurate as possible; and in only one instance has the reviewer any comment to make regarding the colour rendering where, on p. 3, the dark markings of the fore wings of the upper side of the female *Papilio machaon* are not intense enough. It is regrettable that in some of the coloured figures the venation is depicted as a series of dots. This is not obvious in the darker insects, but in the paler and sometimes smaller species this method has led to undue prominence of the veins. In the copy sent for review, the colour registration is not perfect on only two of the pages. The table on the inside of the front cover seems not to be arranged in any order, and would have been better had it been arranged alphabetically, systematically or chronologically. Neither is it complete since it does not include the Small White, which is mentioned in the text but not figured, nor the Common Blue, which is figured but not mentioned in the text. Only one error has been noticed where, on p. 27, it is inferred that the specimen of the Clouded Yellow figured is a bilateral gynandromorph when in fact the example is entirely female.

The importance of the botanical aspect in the study of butterflies is stressed by coloured illustrations of particular plants associated with the various families. Where the insects are figured at rest the

appropriate plants are shown as line drawings, with very pleasing effect.

T. G. HOWARTH.

British Flies Vol. 6. Empididae. Part 1. Tachydrominae, by J. E. Collin, 1961. pp. viii + 219. Illustrated. C.U.P. Price £1 10s.

The recent publication of the first part of J. E. Collin's work on the British Empididae satisfies a long-felt need. The complete set of three parts will form Volume VI of the series entitled *British Flies* inaugurated by G. H. Verrall in 1901 with the volume (VIII) dealing with the Platypezidae, Pipunculidae and Syrphidae. In 1909 Verrall published a second volume (V) which deals with the majority of families of the Suborder Brachycera, the omissions being the Empididae, Dolichopodidae and Lonchopteridae. In the following fifty years the only works published in English on which students could base their determinations have been W. Lundbeck's volume on Empididae in the *Diptera Danica* series, which appeared in 1910, and Collin's series of papers entitled 'Notes on the Empididae with additions and corrections to the British List' which appeared from 1926-27 in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*. The latter work includes descriptions of new species and many other additions to the List, but does not deal with the commoner species and includes no keys, and most students have used it to supplement Lundbeck's keys to the Danish fauna.

Collin's present work follows closely the style of Verrall's two volumes, the descriptions being printed in a smaller type than the general text. Bold, pleasing type is used throughout, and this first part is well illustrated by 73 figures, prepared for reproduction by Arthur Smith from pencilled originals made by Collin. Descriptions of twelve new species are included.

The scantiness of our knowledge of the earlier stages of this family is emphasised by Collin's statement on page 5 that the larvae are *almost certainly* predacious, and this is made all the more astonishing by the fact (quoted later by Collin) that the world fauna of Empididae is some 2,000 species of which about 360 occur in Britain.

Some of the manuscript has obviously been prepared from notes made many years ago, and when referring to persons long deceased the author has frequently failed to alter the original tense, e.g. 'Mr. King *has* taken it' and 'Mr. Hamm *has* taken it'. This might give the impression that such references are to living persons.

There is no doubt that this first part of Collin's work on the British Empididae, with its readily worked keys, will be welcomed by all students of the family in this country. We await eagerly the appearance of the two remaining parts.

R. L. COE.

REVISED INDEXED CHECK-LIST OF THE BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA

By I. R. P. HESLOP, M.A.

PART III

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO PART III
(**Tineoidea** and **Nepticuloidea**)

I have in most of the families, in the main, retained my previous order for the Tineoidea. Wherever possible I have been guided by the best available advice as to systematic order in this super-family: but unfortunately no specialist, or co-ordinated team of specialists (even so the work would be one of many years), has yet performed for the Tineoidea as a whole a like office to that of Dr. N. S. Obraztsov and Mr. J. D. Bradley for the Tortricoidea. The Nepticuloidea I have treated as detailed below.

The subfamily Choreutinae (erstwhile Choreutidae) has been restored to its proper place in the Tineoidea, from which I had (on advice) moved it in my very first published work in this series (1938). The family Gelechiidae is at present under specialized revision by Dr. K. Sattler; and, although the actual results of this revision will not be known for a matter of some years yet, it is at least now apparent that there will be drastic recomposition and regrouping of the genera. This being so, I have been constrained to reduce the number of formal subfamilies (Meyrick's) in this family from six to three so as to leave as open a field as may be expedient. The discarded subfamilies are, however, still indicated by the substantive portions involved of the English names. The now separated families Eriocraniidae and Micropterigidae remain, as pre-indicated in the Introductory Note to Part I, in the Microlepidoptera (being now embodied in the Tineoidea): the other succession group to the olim 'Micropteryges', to wit the family Hepialidae, has already been included in the Macrolepidoptera (Part I) in a separate super-family —the Hepialoidea. There are thus still 11 British super-families of the Order Lepidoptera.

In only two species, both in the Tineoidea, has the substantive portion of the English name had to be altered to suit systematic transfer. But the erection of two small new subfamilies (Bucculatrigi-nae and Ochsenheimeriinae) has involved the coining of two new English group-names.

The concept of the genus has been reconsidered throughout: Pierce's genera for the Tineoidea, or at least his generic groupings, being adopted wherever possible and the sequence of the species being where necessary re-arranged to conform. The generic and specific nomenclature has everywhere been carefully revised.

In this part some species have been suppressed and others added or, in some cases, re-admitted. The numerical position regarding

these, and others such in previous parts, will be made clear in a table in the *next* part. As in the other parts, English names have of course had to be shown for the additions: in some cases these could be provided from the sources, in others names have had to be coined (not necessarily by myself). I take the opportunity of mentioning that Dr. G. Friese considers that four of the five species of *Yponomeuta* from *rorella* to *cognatella,* both inclusive, are but biological races of the remaining one, *padella.* I find, however, this change from accepted practice (compare also Meyrick and Pierce) too drastic to make abruptly here.

Research into identities has made possible the restoration, in whole or in part, of four further English names used by the older authors (such as Haworth).

Corrections have been made in the adjectival portions of twelve other English names in this part.

In this part, and in conformity with previous policy, the last three Goeze names disappear—including *anomalella* in the Nepticuloidea (which name is now replaced by *rosella* Schrank).

I must make very special mention of Hr. A. G. Carolsfeld-Krausé, whose assistance (if I may use so inadequate a word) in the case of the Nepticuloidea has had the effect not only of clarifying an exceedingly confused situation, but of pointing the way of further progress.

As a first step I sent to Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé a new draft for this super-family, comprising all the species shown in my previous edition and its supplements, and also five others formerly admitted by Tutt. In this draft some adjustments in nomenclature, synonymy, etc., were made. Beirne's genera and general arrangement were followed.

In the course of ensuing correspondence with me, Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé made two very important amendments in the order and genera; and in the field of nomenclature and identity gave advice in the following terms, which are of course followed implicitly. The following pairs are in fact conspecific: *S. rosella* Schrank and *S. fletcheri* Tutt, *S. centifoliella* Zell. and *S. hodgkinsoni* Staint., *N. basalella* H.-S. and *N. fulgens* Staint., *N. tityrella* Staint. and *N. turicella* H.-S., *N. lapponica* Wocke and '*Stigmella*' *lusatica* Schütze, *D. agrimoniae* Frey and *D. agrimoniella* H.-S. One of these identities is further sunk as being synonymous with a species known on the Continent by a wholly different name (now shown in the list). Also, in the case of *lapponica* = *lusatica,* it appears that some of the material offered may have been of the definitely distinct species *confusella* Wals.

'*Levarchama*' *marionella* Ford is actually a well-marked subspecies of *Dechtiria turbidella* H.-S., the typical subspecies of which has not been found in this country.

On the other hand, Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé has suggested that *N. serella* Staint. and *D. subapicella* Staint. should be kept apart from their neighbours pending a re-examination by himself of original

material, if any such can be traced and made available to him. This process may obviously be a lengthy one, and meanwhile it appears highly desirable that the names and the concepts involved be maintained in full view. Meyrick's identities cannot be accepted on their face value. Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé hitherto knows *serella* from a female only, and his existing material of *poterii* appears not to be dependable.

N. obliquella Hein. (*diversa* Glitz) is quite distinct from *vimineticola* Frey. It seems likely that there may be more actual *obliquella* material posing under *vimineticola* (which is inclined to be a southern species) than is at present generally supposed: however, the sifting would take years. The mines are distinct.

Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé has advised further that the difficult species *dulcella* Hein., *fragariella* Heyd. and *gei* Wocke be maintained in the list. No material of the first name has been critically examined; and regarding material of the other two names, actually more than two species appear to be present therein. He adds: 'I think it will be best to keep them in the list till it is demonstrated that they are not good species, as they will do no harm and as it is impossible to place them as synonyms to any of the species mentioned in the list (e.g. to *aurella* Staint. as has been ascribed by Meyrick and Beirne) with any probability that the placing has a raison d'être'.

Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé was not in agreement with the omission of *S. nanivora* Petersen from my original draft. It is now included. Hering and Carolsfeld-Krausé have independently both noted it as having occurred in Scotland. To assist in the recognition of this species as distinct from the very closely related *S. betulicola* Staint. —no type of the former species having been previously designated— Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé has selected a male from the Petersen material at Berlin as lectotype and a female from the Petersen material at Munich as allotype of *nanivora*. The imagines of *nanivora* and *betulicola* are separable only on the genitalia; but the larvae and the life-histories are very distinct.

Apart from the instances indicated above, Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé expressed full agreement with all the items in my draft. He supports in the main the use of Beirne's genera, although these are based on the male genitalia only. The only alternative appears to be a multiplication of the genera, which I certainly would deprecate on general grounds and of which Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé remarks: 'It will be the most easy job to establish a lot of genera in the Nepticulidae, but they will be very small, partly monobasic ones, which will be of but little use, to the delight of few and to a great trouble of many entomologists.'

At a later stage Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé demonstrated that *S. aeneella* Hein., as being distinct from *S. oxyacanthella* Staint., should be added to the list.

I have described here in some detail the discussion of the Nepticuloidea not only because this comprises *unique information not to be*

obtained elsewhere, but because it is typical of the discussion which has proceeded, species by species, for the total of some 2,400 now included in the check-list (as well as the several scores of others discarded): which same process, it may be stated for the information of those who seem to think that the compilation of this list has been a routine work which they could have managed much better, extends to eight foolscap file-volumes—each three inches thick.

This is not a work on classification, although there have been relevant allusions pari-passu with appearance of the parts. Even so, it should be obvious that extreme pains have been taken in the Order generally, to adopt the very latest scientific opinion available of sequence at generic level. At higher levels there has hitherto been less need for re-arrangement. Where not indicated by recent research there has been as little disturbance as possible of the arrangement provided in the widely accepted 1947 edition of this check-list. As regards the advance that that edition signified, it will be observed, for example, that my sub-families in the Tortricoidea, which were worked out on the then known data sixteen years ago, have—with very few minor adjustments—survived the application of the most up-to-date methods of taxonomy to this super-family.

New techniques are continually being devised and applied piece-meal. Not until the entire Order has been subjected to the same methods, at appropriate *and uniform* levels throughout, will it be desirable to attempt any further decisive advance on existing systems: incidentally, it is likely that many of the familiar family concepts (e.g. as in Meyrick) of the Tineoidea will then no longer be recognizable as such. It is much more urgent in the meantime—I feel I can hardly express the fact strongly enough—and for the convenience of all entomologists, here to attend unhampered to the problems of nomenclature, species entity, and generic arrangement.

I find it necessary to state that I have a profound distrust of any one characteristic as pushed for a criterion of classification.

Actually no linear system of classification can ever be quite satisfactory for a three- and even four-dimensional concept. Nor can emphasis be placed on any one feature which may have arisen (or disappeared) independently in otherwise quite unrelated groups. For example, one would not merge the Penguins in the same family as the Moas simply because they have both lost their powers of flight.

It is utterly impossible to please all parties with a system. I must perhaps allude further to certain comment the substance of which on the one side is that I have not followed my previous list, and on the other that I have done so. This does not help. It would perhaps have been more to the point if those who disagreed not only with me but with each other had found some common ground in, for example, the offering to me of assistance in the prodigious task of compiling the Indices. This involves the sorting of card-index entries comprising some 12,000 cards and their selection, numbering, transcription and arrangement in alphabetical order.

In the circumstances it is perhaps convenient to allude here to the considerations prevailing in the case of the Noctuoidea — which exegesis would probably otherwise have been left to one of the Appendices following in the next part hereafter.

The present classification of the Noctuoidea (olim Agrotides) was originally based on drafts made with a view to the systematic revision of 'South', as to which I was in correspondence with the late Mr. H. M. Edelsten during the years 1949 to 1951. It may perhaps by now have been recognized that the re-arrangement in question is in the direction of Meyrick, it being felt that that system (in conjunction with other considerations) provided the most convenient vehicle for the removal of certain obvious anomalies existing in the previous edition of South.

One of these was centred upon the nature of the entity known to collectors as the 'Wainscots', which actually is divisible into two quite distinct groups. The process indicated involved, inter alia, the allocation of these groups to quite widely separated assemblages. But those colleagues, to whom I showed (about 1952) my proposals, were for the most part aghast at the idea of this 'partition' (despite the very clear indication to that end by Meyrick). I was therefore in further drafts constrained to re-unite the two groups in one subfamily. This is another sample of the vanity of attempting to reconcile all interests: and perhaps I was wrong in yielding to pressure in this instance, although I felt that the needs of serious collectors—who furnish the raw material of our science—had to be served.

At a much later date, however, on advice I was relieved to drop this extremely unscientific arrangement and to re-separate the two groups of Wainscots: some compromise nevertheless being achieved whereby, although they were allocated to different sub-families, they were left in contiguity with each other.

I take the opportunity of mentioning that in the Geometroidea I followed, with a few subsequent adjustments recommended to me, the sequence of a private list generously lent to me (in Nigeria) by Mr. Edelsten in 1951, and of which I took a copy. I should perhaps mention also that in the Geometroidea I would have wished to maintain at least the number of sub-families as shown in my previous edition, for the purpose of filling the gap (evident here as elsewhere) between in the main uselessly small genera and huge families.

In describing the instance of the Noctuoidea at some length, I have incidentally given some idea of the practical difficulties that one encounters in writing a book like this. And I wish to make it clear also that throughout the Order, and quite apart from the invaluable and generous 'vetting' by the British Museum (Natural History), all recommendations—actually made to me by specialists to whom I have submitted drafts—for the amendment of systematic order have been scrupulously followed. But supervening over all considerations of arrangement, absorption of new material, etc., there has been the compelling necessity throughout the Order of revision of nomenclature,

investigation of identity, and grouping at generic and sub-generic level. It is vitally essential that at the earliest possible moment workers in all fields—and not least that of systematics—should be furnished with a reliable and mutually intelligible basis.

I revert to the subject of the present part. In addition to the advice and assistance of Hr. Carolsfeld-Krausé in the Nepticuloidea, I have had that of Mr. Bradley in the overall drafts for the specific and generic nomenclature in the Tineoidea. In addition to other names mentioned previously I must record my indebtedness to the late Fleet-Paymaster T. Bainbrigge-Fletcher for the assistance he gave me, more especially in respect of the Microlepidoptera and of old British records, at the time that the first notes were being worked up—in the years 1948 to 1950—in the preparation of the present edition. I have had also the benefit of the comments of Dr. H. E. Hinton of Bristol University on the Lyonetiidae and Tineidae (both as formerly conceived): and from Mr. R. W. J. Uffen some much valued information regarding the Coleophoridae. Hr. Niels Wolff has kindly furnished a ruling on two points with regard to the Yponomeutidae and Tineidae. Mr. John Heath's work on the Micropterigidae has been consulted. The genera and nomenclature of the Caloptiliinae (olim Gracillariinae) has been amended in accordance with the researches of Dr. Vári, to whom also my thanks are due.

As is implicit in the title, the present part does not conclude this work. In the next part there will be a few short Appendices comprising reconciliatory tables (though, as stated previously, *not* a Table of Equivalents), a census of species, list of authors, etc. In the next part following after that there will commence (as promised in the Introductory Note to Part I) the publication of the all-important indices—as to which I have received numerous enquiries.

It is now just over two years since the text of Part I finally left my hands.

'Belfield', Burnham-on-Sea,
Somerset.
7th March, 1961.

REVISED INDEXED CHECK-LIST OF THE BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA

by I. R. P. HESLOP, M.A.

PART III

(*Continued from* Vol. 12, p.108)

Super-family TINEOIDEA

GELECHIIDAE

ARISTOTELIINAE

*1568 **Metzneria littorella** Dougl.
Isle of Wight Neb

1569 **Metzneria lappella** L.
Dingy Straw Neb

1570 **Metzneria carlinella** Staint.
Carline Neb

1571 **Metzneria metzneriella** Staint.
Metzner's Tipped Neb

1572 **Metzneria neuropterella** Zell.
Brown-veined Neb

*1573 **Paltodora cytisella** Curt.
Bracken Neb

*1574 **Sitotroga cerealella** Ol.
Angoumois Grain Neb

*1575 **Psamathocrita osseella** Staint.
Irrorated White Neb

1576 **Psamathocrita argentella** Pierce
Daltry's Neb

*1577 **Isophrictis tanacetella** Schrank
(*striatella* Hübn.)
White-bordered Neb

1578 **Isophrictis bifractella** Dougl.
Dark Fleabane Neb

*1579 **Ptocheuusa paupella** Zell.
(*inopella* auct. *nec* Zell.)
Light Fleabane Neb

*1580 **Argyritis atrella** Haw.
Two-spotted Neb

1581 **Argyritis unicolorella** Dup.
(*immaculatella* Dougl.)
Unmarked Neb

1582 **Argyritis pictella** Zell.
(*tarquiniella* Staint.)
Painted Neb

*1583 **Aristotelia tenebrella** Hübn.
(*tenebrosella* Zell.)
Common Plain Neb

1584 **Aristotelia arundinetella** Staint.
Small Sedge Neb

1585 **Aristotelia morosa** Mühl.
Wicken Loosestrife Neb

1586 **Aristotelia quaestionella** H.-S.
Wicken Lotus Neb

1587 **Aristotelia palustrella** Dougl.
Large Marsh Neb

1588 **Aristotelia divisella** Dougl.
Scarce Marsh Neb

1589 **Aristotelia suffusella** Dougl.
(*oblitella* Doubl.)
Brown-sprinkled Neb

1590 **Aristotelia elongella** Hein.
Pembroke Neb

1591 **Aristotelia lucidella** Steph.
Lucid Neb

1592 **Aristotelia micrometra** Meyr.
(*servella* Wals. *nec* Zell.)
Norfolk Neb

1593 **Aristotelia servella** Zell.
Stainton's Neb

1594 **Aristotelia tetragonella** Staint.
Saltmarsh Neb

1595 **Aristotelia clinosema** Meyr.
Hervey's Neb

1596 **Aristotelia lutulentella** Zell.
Dry-field Neb

1597 **Aristotelia subdecurtella** Staint.
Fen Neb

1598 **Aristotelia ericinella** Dup.
Heather Neb

1599 **Aristotelia brizella** Treits.
Thrift Neb

*1600 **Xystophora pulveratella** H.-S.
(*intaminatella* Staint.)
Northern Lotus Neb

*1601 **Microsetia hermannella** F.
Schäffer's Neb

1602 **Microsetia stipella** Hübn.
(*naeviferella* Dup.)
Gold-spotted Neb

GELECHIINAE

*1603 **Stenolechia gemmella** L.
(*nivea* Haw.)
Black-dotted Groundling

*1604 **Parachronistis albiceps** Zell.
Black-clouded Groundling

*1605 **Recurvaria nanella** Hübn.
Beautiful Brindled Groundling

1606 **Recurvaria leucatella** Clerck
White-barred Groundling

1607 **Recurvaria piceaella** Kearfott
Minnion's Groundling

*1608 **Exoteleia dodecella** L.
Small Black-specked Groundling

*1609 **Epithectis lathyri** Staint.
(*nigricostella* Dougl. *nec* Dup.)
Bog Groundling

1610 **Epithectis mouffetella** Schiff.
Dotted Grey Groundling

*1611 **Xenolechia aethiops** Westw.
Aethiopian Groundling

*1612 **Teleiodes scriptella** Hübn.
Horse-shoe Groundling

*1613 **Pseudotelphusa scalella** Scop.
(*aleella* F.)
Black-spotted Groundling

*1614 **Telphusa humeralis** Zell.
(*lyellella* Westw.)
Black-caped Groundling

1615 **Telphusa notatella** Hübn.
Sallow-leaf Groundling

1616 **Telphusa proximella** Hübn.
Black-speckled Grey Groundling

1617 **Telphusa fugitivella** Zell.
Suffused Groundling

1618 **Telphusa vulgella** Hübn.
Common Blackthorn Groundling

1619 **Telphusa triparella** Zell.
Lesser Grey Groundling

1620 **Telphusa luculella** Hübn.
Cream-shouldered Groundling

1621 **Telphusa alburnella** Dup.
Strensall Groundling

1622 **Telphusa sequax** Haw.
Brown-brindled White Groundling

*1623 **Mniophaga basaltinella** Zell.
Small Thatch Groundling

1624 **Mniophaga umbrosella** Zell.
Dark Sandhill Groundling

1625 **Mniophaga affinis** Haw.
Dark Brindled-brown Groundling

1626 **Mniophaga similis** Staint.
(*confinis* Staint.)
Obscure-spotted Groundling

1627 **Mniophaga mundella** Dougl.
Light Sandhill Groundling

1628 **Mniophaga portlandicella** Rich.
Dorset Groundling

1629 **Mniophaga senectella** Zell.
(*obscurella* Hein.)
Dull Red Groundling

*1630 **Bryotropha galbanella** Zell.
Perth Groundling

1631 **Bryotropha boreella** Dougl.
Gaelic Groundling

1632 **Bryotropha desertella** Dougl.
Common Sandhill Groundling

1633 **Bryotropha politella** Staint.
Polished Groundling

1634 **Bryotropha figulella** Staud.
Suffolk Groundling

1635 **Bryotropha terrella** Schiff.
(*lutarea* Haw.)
Cinereous Clay Groundling

1636 **Bryotropha domestica** Haw.
Domestic Groundling

*1637 **Teleiopsis diffinis** Haw.
Great Brindled-brown Groundling

*1638 **Chionodes distinctella** Zell.
Distinct Groundling

1639 **Chionodes fumatella** Dougl.
(*oppletella* H.-S.)
Strand Groundling

*1640 **Mirificarma mulinella** Zell.
(*interrupta* Haw.)
Brown-streak Groundling

1641 **Mirificarma lentiginosella** Zell.
Freckled Groundling

*1642 **Lita longicornis** Curt.
Dusky Long-horned Groundling

1643 **Lita solutella** Zell.
Sporadic Groundling

*1644 **Aroga velocella** Dup.
(? *nebulea* Haw.)
Dotted-brown Groundling

*1645 **Neofaculta betulea** Haw.
(*ericetella* Hübn.)
Heather Groundling

*1646 **Neofriseria suppeliella** Wals.
(*peliella* Meyr. *nec* Treits.)
Walsingham's Sorrel Groundling

*1647 **Gelechia rhombella** Schiff.
Grey Black-specked Groundling

1648 **Gelechia hippophaella** Schrank
(*basalis* Staint.)
Kent Seathorn Groundling

1649 **Gelechia scotinella** H.-S.
Scarce Blackthorn Groundling

1650 **Gelechia sororculella** Hübn.
Sallow-shoot Groundling

1651 **Gelechia pinguinella** Treits.
Grand Groundling

1652 **Gelechia cuneatella** Dougl.
Wedge-marked Groundling

1653 **Gelechia muscosella** Zell.
Sallow-catkin Groundling

1654 **Gelechia nigra** Haw.
(*cautella* Zell.)
Dusted Black Groundling

*1655 **Platyedra vilella** Zell.
Large Thatch Goundling

*1656 **Pexicopia malvella** Hübn.
Hollyhock Groundling

*1657 **Scrobipalpa suaedella** Rich.
Ochreous Saltern Groundling

1658 **Scrobipalpa plantaginella** Staint.
Plantain Groundling

1659 **Scrobipalpa salicorniae** Her.
Angle-barred Coast Groundling

1660 **Scrobipalpa ocellatella** Boyd
Obscure-barred Coast Groundling

1661 **Scrobipalpa seminella** Pierce
Pierce's Groundling

1662 **Scrobipalpa obsoletella** F.R.
Indistinct Groundling

1663 **Scrobipalpa instabilella** Dougl.
Brown Saltern Groundling

1664 **Scrobipalpa atriplicella** F.R.
Orache Groundling

1665 **Scrobipalpa costella** Westw.
Shoulder-blotch Groundling

1666 **Scrobipalpa streliciella** H.-S.
Inverness Groundling

1667 **Scrobipalpa artemisiella** Treits.
Thyme Groundling

1668 **Scrobipalpa acuminatella** Sirc.
Pointed Groundling

*1669 **Phthorimaea operculella** Zell.
Potato Groundling

*1670 **Caryocolum huebneri** Haw.
Hübner's Groundling

1671 **Caryocolum knaggsiellum** Staint.
Knaggs's Groundling

1672 **Caryocolum maculeum** Haw.
Short-barred Groundling

1673 **Caryocolum blandulellum** Tutt
Kent Sandhill Groundling

1674 **Caryocolum fraternellum** Dougl.
White-sprinkled Groundling

1675 **Caryocolum viscariellum** Staint.
Lychnis Groundling

1676 **Caryocolum tricolorellum** Haw.
Crescent Groundling

1677 **Caryocolum maculiferellum** Dougl.
Light Brindled-brown Groundling

1678 **Caryocolum alsinellum** Zell. (*semidecandrella* Threlf.)
Narrow Brindled-brown Groundling

1679 **Caryocolum junctellum** Dougl.
Confluent Groundling

1680 **Caryocolum marmoreum** Haw.
Beautiful Marbled Groundling

1681 **Caryocolum inflatellum** Chrétien (*leucomelanella* auct. *nec* Zell.)
Branch-barred Groundling

*1682 **Nothris verbascella** Hübn.
Clay-coloured Groundling

1683 **Nothris congressariella** Bruand
Scillies Groundling

STOMOPTERYGINAE

*1684 **Thiotricha subocellea** Steph.
Eyelet Sober

*1685 **Sophronia semicostella** Hübn. (*parenthesella* Haw.)
Parenthesis Sober

1686 **Sophronia humerella** Schiff.
Unexplained Sober

*1687 **Aproaerema anthyllidella** Hübn. (*nigritella* Staint. *nec* Zell.)
Kidney-vetch Sober

1688 **Aproaerema cincticulella** H.-S.
Schäffer's Sober

*1689 **Iwaruna vinella** Bankes
Brighton Sober

*1690 **Stomopteryx albipalpella** H.-S.
Slate Sober

1691 **Stomopteryx sangiella** Staint.
Durham Sober

1692 **Stomopteryx larseniella** Gozm.
(*ligulella* auct. *nec* Zell.)
White-strap Sober

1693 **Stomopteryx coronillella** Treits.
Surrey Sober

1694 **Stomopteryx vorticella** Scop.
(*ligulella* Zell.)
White-streak Sober

1695 **Stomopteryx taeniolella** Zell.
(*sircomella* Staint.)
Silver-barred Sober

1696 **Stomopteryx polychromella** Reb.
Broad-barred Sober

*1697 **Acanthophila alacella** Dup.
Lichen Sober

*1698 **Anacampsis temerella** Zell.
Black Sober

1699 **Anacampsis populella** Clerck
Poplar Sober

1700 **Anacampsis blattariella** Hübn.
(*betulinella* Vári)
Birch Sober

*1701 **Acompsia cinerella** Clerck
Ash-coloured Sober

*1702 **Anarsia spartiella** Schrank
(*genistae* Staint.)
Small Claw

1703 **Anarsia lineatella** Zell.
Uffen's Claw

*1704 **Chelaria conscriptella** Hübn.
(*huebnerella* Don.)
Lobster Claw

*1705 **Psoricoptera gibbosella** Zell.
Humped Claw

*1706 **Mesophleps silacellus** Hübn.
Straw Crest

*1707 **Telephila schmidiella** Heyd.
(*durdhamella* Staint.)
Durdham-down Crest

*1708 **Dichomeris marginellus** F.
White-bordered Crest

1709 **Dichomeris iuniperellus** L.
Juniper Crest

1710 **Dichomeris ustulellus** F.
Worcester Crest

1711 **Dichomeris fasciellus** Hübn.
Long-winged Crest

*1712 **Oegoconia quadripuncta** Haw.
(*kindermanniella* H.-S.)
Four-spotted Obscure

*1713 **Symmoca signatella** H.-S.
Dockland Obscure

*1714 **Brachmia gerronella** Zell.
Wicker-work Obscure

1715 **Brachmia inornatella** Dougl.
Fenland Obscure

1716 **Brachmia rufescens** Haw.
Wainscot Obscure

1717 **Brachmia lutatella** H.-S.
Clay Obscure

1718 **Brachmia dimidiella** Schiff.
Denis's Obscure

COSMOPTERYGIDAE

COSMOPTERYGINAE

*1719 **Cosmopteryx eximia** Haw.
(*drurella* Staint. *nec* F.)
Nonpareil Cosmet

1720 **Cosmopteryx schmidiella** Frey
Vivid Cosmet

1721 **Cosmopteryx druryella** Zell.
(*orichalcea* Staint.)
Joseph's-coat Cosmet

1722 **Cosmopteryx lienigiella** Zell.
Contrasted Fen Cosmet

*1723 **Limnoecia phragmitella** Staint.
Shy Cosmet

*1724 **Anybia epilobiella** Roem. (*langiella* Hübn.)
Clouded Cosmet

*1725 **Walshia rhamniella** Zell.
Buckthorn Cosmet

*1726 **Chrysoclista bimaculella** Haw.
Orange-blotched Cosmet

1727 **Chrysoclista linneella** Clerck
Linnaeus's Cosmet

1728 **Chrysoclista flavicaput** Haw. (*aurifrontella* Hübn.)
Yellow-headed Cosmet

*1729 **Blastodacna hellerella** Dup. (*atra* Meyr. *nec* Haw.)
Hawthorn Cosmet

1730 **Blastodacna atra** Haw. (*vinolentella* Meyr. *nec* H.-S.)
Apple Black Cosmet

1731 **Blastodacna stephensi** Staint.
Thrice-striped Cosmet

*1732 **Mompha terminella** Westw.
Enchanter's Cosmet

1733 **Mompha schrankella** Hübn.
Schrank's Cosmet

1734 **Mompha raschkiella** Zell.
Raschke's Cosmet

1735 **Mompha conturbatella** Hübn.
Confused Cosmet

1736 **Mompha propinquella** Staint. (*paludicolella* Doubl.)
Cream-blotched Cosmet

1737 **Mompha lacteella** Steph.
Rust-blotched Cosmet

1738 **Mompha decorella** Steph. (*divisella* H.-S.)
Neat Cosmet

1739 **Mompha subdivisella** Bradley
Merton Cosmet

1740 **Mompha nodicolella** Fuchs
Rosebay-gall Cosmet

1741 **Mompha subbistrigella** Haw.
Double Silver-barred Cosmet

1742 **Mompha fulvescens** Haw. (*epilobiella* Schrank)
Tawny Cosmet

1743 **Mompha ochraceella** Curt.
Xanthic Cosmet

1744 **Mompha miscella** Schiff. (*staintoni* Sirc.)
Yellow-tinged Cosmet

*1745 **Batrachedra praeangusta** Haw.
Poplar Cosmet

1746 **Batrachedra pinicolella** Zell.
Pine Cosmet

BLASTOBASIDAE

BLASTOBASINAE

*1747 **Blastobasis lignea** Wals. (*sarcophaga* Meyr.)
Furness Dowd

1748 **Blastobasis decolorella** Wollaston
Wakely's Dowd

1749 **Blastobasis phycidella** Zell.
Fassnidge's Dowd

*1750 **Auximobasis normalis** Meyr.
Docks Dowd

OECOPHORIDAE

OECOPHORINAE

*1751 **Oecophora geoffrella** L.
Geoffroy's Tubic

1752 **Oecophora bractella** L.
Dark Tubic

*1753 **Dasycera sulphurella** F.
Sulphur-underwinged Tubic

1754 **Dasycera oliviella** F.
Olivier's Tubic

*1755 **Schifermuelleria grandis** Desv.
Silver-streaked Tubic

1756 **Schiffermuelleria augustella** Hübn.
(*albimaculea* Haw.)
Sulphur-and-black Tubic

1757 **Schiffermuelleria tripuncta** Haw.
(*Frisignella* Zell.)
Treble-spotted Tubic

1758 **Schiffermuelleria formosella** F.
Beautiful Tawny Tubic

*1759 **Batia lunaris** Haw.
Lesser Tawny Tubic

1760 **Batia lambdella** Don.
Greater Tawny Tubic

*1761 **Endrosis sarcitrella** L.
(*lactella* Schiff.)
White-shouldered Tubic

*1762 **Amphisbatis incongruella** Staint.
Ling Tubic

*1763 **Borkhausenia fuscescens** Haw.
Faint-dotted Tubic

1764 **Borkhausenia similella** Hübn.
(*stipella* Doubl. *nec* L.)
Triple Gold-spot Tubic

1765 **Borkhausenia subaquilea** Staint.
Heath Tubic

1766 **Borkhausenia minutella** L.
Double Gold-spot Tubic

1767 **Borkhausenia tinctella** Hübn.
Tinted Tubic

1768 **Borkhausenia unitella** Hübn.
(*fuscoaurella* Haw.)
Golden-brown Tubic

1769 **Borkhausenia panzerella** Steph.
(*subochreella* Doubl.)
Panzer's Tubic

*1770 **Tubuliferola flavifrontella** Hübn.
Yellow-headed Tubic

1771 **Tubuliferola josephinae** Toll
Toll's Tubic

*1772 **Hofmannophila pseudospretella** Staint.
Large Common Tubic

EULECHRIINAE

*1773 **Cheimophila salicella** Hübn.
Rosy Day

*1774 **Diurnea fagella** F.
(*fagi* Haw.)
March Day

1775 **Diurnea phryganella** Hübn.
November Day

PHILOBOTINAE

*1776 **Parocystola acroxantha** Meyr.
Ruddy Streak

*1777 **Aplota palpella** Haw.
Dingy Streak

*1778 **Pleurota bicostella** Clerck
Light Streak

1779 **Pleurota aristella** L.
Awned Streak

DEPRESSARIINAE

*1780 **Carcina quercana** F.
Oak Long-horned Flat-body

*1781 **Hypercallia citrinalis** Scop.
(*christiernana* L.)
Christiernin's Flat-body

*1782 **Exaeretia allisella** Staint.
Mugwort Flat-body

*1783 **Depressaria discipunctella** H.-S.
(*pastinacella* Staint. *nec* Dup.)
Fuscous Brindled Flat-body

1784 **Depressaria apiella** Hübn. (*nervosa* Haw.)
Coarse Wainscot Flat-body

1785 **Depressaria chaerophylli** Zell.
Lesser Wainscot Flat-body

1786 **Depressaria weirella** Staint.
Greater Hemlock Flat-body

1787 **Depressaria heracliana** Deg.
Cow-parsnip Flat-body

1788 **Depressaria emeritella** Staint.
Renowned Flat-body

1789 **Depressaria pulcherrimella** Staint.
Pretty Flat-body

1790 **Depressaria douglasella** Staint.
Douglas's Carrot Flat-body

1791 **Depressaria badiella** Hübn. (*libanotidella* Staint. *nec* Schläg.)
Brown Brindled Flat-body

1792 **Depressaria aurantiella** Tutt
Deal Flat-body

1793 **Depressaria brunneella** Rag.
Griffith's Flat-body

1794 **Depressaria pimpinellae** Zell.
Obscure-dash Flat-body

1795 **Depressaria depressella** Hübn.
Blunt's Flat-body

1796 **Depressaria olerella** Zell.
Angle-barred Flat-body

1797 **Depressaria albipunctella** Hübn.
Rufous Brindled Flat-body

1798 **Depressaria ultimella** Staint.
Horsebane Angle Flat-body

*1799 **Agonopterix costosa** Haw.
Dingy Straw Flat-body

1800 **Agonopterix umbellana** Steph.
Large Streaked Flat-body

1801 **Agonopterix prostratella** Constant
Genista Flat-body

1802 **Agonopterix flavella** Hübn. (*liturella* Schiff.)
Straw-coloured Flat-body

1803 **Agonopterix bipunctosa** Curt.
Two-dotted Flat-body

1804 **Agonopterix pallorella** Zell.
Pale Knapweed Flat-body

1805 **Agonopterix assimilella** Treits.
Dusted Flat-body

1806 **Agonopterix atomella** Schiff. (*scopariella* Hein.)
Powdered Straw Flat-body

1807 **Agonopterix subpropinquella** Staint. (*rhodochrella* H.-S.)
Ruddy Ochreous Flat-body

1808 **Agonopterix arenella** Schiff.
Brindled Straw Flat-body

1809 **Agonopterix propinquella** Treits.
Brown Ochreous Flat-body

1810 **Agonopterix nanatella** Staint.
Carline Flat-body

1811 **Agonopterix carduella** Hübn.
Thistle Flat-body

1812 **Agonopterix zephyrella** Hübn. (*granulosella* Staint.)
Powdered Grey Flat-body

1813 **Agonopterix putridella** Schiff.
Brown-veined Flat-body

1814 **Agonopterix cnicella** Treits.
Sea Flat-body

1815 **Agonopterix astrantiae** Hein.
Heinemann's Flat-body

1816 **Agonopterix angelicella** Hübn.
Angelica Flat-body

1817 **Agonopterix rotundella** Dougl.
Rolling Carrot Flat-body

1818 **Agonopterix capreolella** Zell.
Caprine Flat-body

1819 **Agonopterix ciliella** Staint.
Large Carrot Flat-body

1820 **Agonopterix applana** F.
Common Flat-body

1821 **Agonopterix purpurea** Haw. (*vaccinella* Hübn.)
Lesser Purple Flat-body

1822 **Agonopterix alstroemeriana** Clerck
Alstroemer's Flat-body

1823 **Agonopterix ocellana** F.
Red-letter Flat-body

1824 **Agonopterix yeatiana** F.
Yeates's Flat-body

1825 **Agonopterix ciniflonella** Zell.
Curler Flat-body

1826 **Agonopterix hypericella** Hübn. (*liturella* Hübn.)
Greater Purple Flat-body

1827 **Agonopterix conterminella** Zell.
Sallow-shoot Flat-body

*1828 **Levipalpus hepatariella** Zell.
Inverness Flat-body

*1829 **Epigraphia steinkellneriana** Schiff.
Steinkellner's Flat-body

*1830 **Semioscopis avellanella** Hübn.
Hazel Flat-body

*1831 **Enicostoma lobella** Schiff.
Thunberg's Flat-body

HELIOZELIDAE

HELIOZELINAE

*1832 **Heliozela sericiella** Haw.
Satin Lift

1833 **Heliozela stanneella** F.R.
Silver-lead Lift

1834 **Heliozela resplendella** Staint.
Alder Small Lift

1835 **Heliozela betulae** Staint.
Birch Small Lift

*1836 **Antispila pfeifferella** Hübn.
Four-spotted Lift

1837 **Antispila treitschkiella** F.R.
Yellow-spotted Lift

HELIODINIDAE

HELIODININAE

*1838 **Stathmopoda pedella** L.
Alder Signal

*1839 **Euclemensia woodiella** Curt.
Cribb's Manchester Signal

*1840 **Pancalia leuwenhoekella** L.
Lewenhoek's Signal

1841 **Pancalia latreillella** Curt. (*nodosella* Mann)
Latreille's Signal

*1842 **Heliodines roesella** L.
Roesel's Signal

SCHRECKENSTEINIINAE

*1843 **Schreckensteinia festaliella** Hübn.
Narrow-winged False-feather

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

CHOREUTINAE

*1844 **Porpe bjerkandrella** Thunb. (*vibrana* Hübn.)
Thistle Nettle-tap

*1845 **Choreutis punctosa** Haw.
Silver-dotted Nettle-tap

1846 **Choreutis myllerana** F. (*scintilulana* Hübn.)
Myller's Nettle-tap

*1847 **Anthophila fabriciana** L.
Fabricius's Nettle-tap

*1848 **Simaethis pariana** Clerck
Double-barred Nettle-tap

1849 **Simaethis diana** Hübn.
Inverness Nettle-tap

GLYPHIPTERIGINAE

*1850 **Glyphipterix fuscoviridella** Haw.
Brown-green Fanner

1851 **Glyphipterix cramerella** F. (*fischeriella* Zell.)
Allied Fanner

1852 **Glyphipterix schoenicolella** Staint.
Bog-rush Fanner

1853 **Glyphipterix equitella** Scop.
Groundlet Fanner

1854 **Glyphipterix forsterella** F. (*oculatella* Zell.)
Forster's Fanner

1855 **Glyphipterix haworthana** Steph.
Haworth's Fanner

*1856 **Aechmia thrasonella** Scop. (*cladiella* Staint.)
Fuessly's Fanner

ELACHISTIDAE

ELACHISTINAE

*1857 **Perittia oleae** Haw. (*obscurepunctella* Staint.)
Shining-brown Dwarf

*1858 **Stephensia brunnichiella** L.
Gold-barred Basil Dwarf

*1859 **Elachista stabilella** Frey
Small Hair-grass Dwarf

1860 **Elachista exiguella** Frey
Bradley's Dwarf

1861 **Elachista nigrella** Haw. (*consortella* Staint.)
Small Silver-barred Dwarf

1862 **Elachista trapeziella** Staint.
White-spotted Woodrush Dwarf

1863 **Elachista cinereopunctella** Haw.
Brown-dotted Grey Dwarf

1864 **Elachista gleichenella** F.
Gleichen's Dwarf

1865 **Elachista apicipunctella** Staint.
Pearled Grass Dwarf

1866 **Elachista albifrontella** Hübn.
Silver-spotted Dwarf

1867 **Elachista hoedenella** Staint.
Scarce Hair-grass Dwarf

1868 **Elachista luticomella** Zell. (*flavicomella* Staint.)
Saffron-headed Dwarf

1869 **Elachista atricomella** Staint.
Black-headed Dwarf

1870 **Elachista alpinella** Staint. (*monticola* Wocke)
Marsh Dwarf

1871 **Elachista bifasciella** Treits.
Bifasciate Dwarf

1872 **Elachista kilmunella** Staint.
Moor Dwarf

1873 **Elachista poae** Staint.
Scarce Meadow-grass Dwarf

1874 **Elachista perplexella** Staint. (*airae* Staint.)
Obscure Hair-grass Dwarf

1875 **Elachista subnigrella** Dougl.
Dark Dwarf

1876 **Elachista pulchella** Haw. (*obscurella* Staint.)
Argent-and-sable Dwarf

1877 **Elachista humilis** Zell. (*occultella* Dougl.)
Vine's Dwarf

1878 **Elachista serricornis** Staint.
Saw Dwarf

1879 **Elachista paludum** Frey
Bog Dwarf

1880 **Elachista biatomella** Staint.
Twin-stigma Dwarf

1881 **Elachista eleochariella** Staint.
Lesser Cotton-grass Dwarf

1882 **Elachista rhynchosporella** Staint.
Greater Cotton-grass Dwarf

1883 **Elachista scirpi** Staint.
Saltmarsh Dwarf

1884 **Elachista cerusella** Hübn.
Triple-spotted Dwarf

1885 **Elachista rufocinerea** Haw.
Red-brindled Dwarf

1886 **Elachista argentella** Clerck (*cygnipennella* Hübn.)
Swan-feather Dwarf

1887 **Elachista magnificella** Tengst.
Gold-spotted Woodrush Dwarf

1888 **Elachista bedellella** Sirc.
Down Dwarf

1889 **Elachista taeniatella** Staint.
Banded False-brome Dwarf

1890 **Elachista gangabella** Zell.
Albin's Dwarf

1891 **Elachista zonariella** Tengst.
Common Hair-grass Dwarf

1892 **Elachista cingillella** H.-S.
Girdle Dwarf

1893 **Elachista mergerlella** Staint. (*adscitella* Staint.)
Megerle's Silver-barred Dwarf

1894 **Elachista subocellea** Steph. (*pollinariella* Staint.)
Little Eyelet Dwarf

1895 **Elachista collitella** Dup.
Pembroke Dwarf

1896 **Elachista dispunctella** Dup. (*triseriatella* Staint.)
Three-row Dwarf

1897 **Elachista triatomea** Haw.
Treble-atomed Dwarf

1898 **Elachista subalbidella** Schläg. (*ochreella* Staint.)
Molinia Dwarf

*1899 **Mendesia farinella** Thunb.
Dover Floury Dwarf

DOUGLASIIDAE

DOUGLASIINAE

*1900 **Douglasia ocnerostomella** Staint.
Viper's-bugloss Spearwing

SCYTHRIDAE

SCYTHRINAE

*1901 **Scythris grandipennis** Haw.
Raven-feather Owlet

1902 **Scythris fuscoaenea** Haw.
Brown-brassy Owlet

1903 **Scythris fallacella** Schläg.
Bronze Owlet

1904 **Scythris fletcherella** Durr. (*fuscocuprea* Meyr. *nec* Haw.)
Brown-copper Owlet

1905 **Scythris senescens** Staint. (*heterodisca* Meyr.)
Grizzled Owlet

1906 **Scythris vagabundella** H.-S.
Blue-glossed Owlet

1907 **Scythris siccella** Zell.
Least Owlet

1908 **Scythris variella** Steph.
Variable Owlet

1909 **Scythris chenopodiella** Hübn. (*cylindrea* Haw.)
Buff-blotched Owlet

1910 **Scythris cicadella** Zell.
Sand Owlet

YPONOMEUTIDAE

ARGYRESTHIINAE

*1911 **Ocnerostoma piniariella** Zell.
Mute Scots-fir Argent

*1912 **Cedestis farinatella** Dup.
Floury Scots-fir Argent

1913 **Cedestis gysseleniella** Zell.
Sprinkled Scots-fir Argent

*1914 **Blastotere laevigatella** H.-S.
(*atmoriella* Bankes)
Larch-boring Argent

1915 **Blastotere glabratella** Zell.
Spruce-shoot Argent

1916 **Blastotere illuminatella** Zell.
Sussex Spruce Argent

*1917 **Argyresthia arceuthina** Zell.
Bronze Juniper Argent

1918 **Argyresthia praecocella** Zell.
Ochreous Juniper Argent

1919 **Argyresthia dilectella** Zell.
Violet Juniper Argent

1920 **Argyresthia quadriella** Haw.
(*andereggiella* Dup.)
Gold-four Argent

1921 **Argyresthia brockeella** Hübn.
Golden Riband Argent

1922 **Argyresthia goedartella** L.
(*literella* Haw.)
Greek-lettered Argent

1923 **Argyresthia pygmaeella** Hübn.
Gold-barred Argent

1924 **Argyresthia sorbiella** Treits.
Gold Rowan Argent

1925 **Argyresthia cornella** F.
(*curvella* Staint.)
Brindled Argent

1926 **Argyresthia aurulentella** Staint.
Gold Juniper Argent

1927 **Argyresthia abdominalis** Zell.
White Small Argent

1928 **Argyresthia retinella** Zell.
Netted Argent

1929 **Argyresthia glaucinella** Zell.
Blue-lit Argent

1930 **Argyresthia mendica** Haw.
Purple White-back Argent

1931 **Argyresthia semifusca** Haw.
Bronze White-back Argent

1932 **Argyresthia conjugella** Zell.
(*aerariella* Staint.)
Common Rowan-berry Argent

1933 **Argyresthia spiniella** Zell.
Brown Rowan Argent

1934 **Argyresthia ephippella** F.
Blotched Argent

1935 **Argyresthia nitidella** F.
(*purpurascentella* Staint.)
Cream-coloured Argent

1936 **Argyresthia albistria** Haw.
Purple White-streak Argent

1937 **Argyresthia semitestacella** Curt.
Testaceous Argent

*1938 **Zelleria heparіella** Staint.
(*insignipennella* Staint.)
Liver Argent

*1939 **Kessleria fasciapennella** Staint.
Large Argent

1940 **Kessleria saxifragae** Staint.
Highland Argent

YPONOMEUTINAE

*1941 **Pseudoswammerdamia combinella** Hübn.
(*comptella* Hübn.)
Peacock-feather Ermel

*1942 **Swammerdamia compunctella** H.-S.
Schäffer's Ermel

1943 **Swammerdamia heroldella** Hübn.
(*griseocapitella* Staint.)
Birch Ermel

*1944 **Poraswammerdamia lutarea** Haw.
(*oxyacanthella* Dup.)
Muddy Ermel

1945 **Poraswammerdamia caesiella** Hübn.
(*spiniella* Hübn.)
Slight-barred Ermel

1946 **Poraswammerdamia pyrella** Vill.
(*cerasiella* auct.)
Purple-edged Ermel

*1947 **Atemelia torquatella** Zell.
Northern Little Ermel

*1948 **Prays curtisellus** Don.
Curtis's Ash-bud Ermel

*1949 **Euyponomeuta stannella** Thunb.
Derby Lead-silver Ermel

*1950 **Yponomeuta vigintipunctata** Retz.
Twenty-spot Ermel

1951 **Yponomeuta plumbella** Schiff.
Kent Ermel

1952 **Yponomeuta irrorella** Hübn.
Surrey Ermel

1953 **Yponomeuta rorella** Hübn.
Few-spotted Ermel

1954 **Yponomeuta padella** L.
Common Hawthorn Ermel

1955 **Yponomeuta malinella** Zell.
Adkin's Apple Ermel

1956 **Yponomeuta variabilis** Zell.
Plum Ermel

1957 **Yponomeuta cognatella** Hübn.
(*evonymella* Scop.)
Allied Ermel

1958 **Yponomeuta evonymella** L.
(*padi* Zell.)
Full-spotted Ermel

*1959 **Scythropia crataegella** L.
Local Hawthorn Ermel

*1960 **Ethmia pyrausta** Pall.
Tundra Ermel

1961 **Ethmia terminella** Fletch.
(*sexpunctella* Hübn.)
Coney's Echium Ermel

1962 **Ethmia decemguttella** Hübn.
Scarce Ermel

1963 **Ethmia funerella** F.
Funereal Ermel

1964 **Ethmia bipunctella** F.
Bordered Echium Ermel

1965 **Ethmia pusiella** Roem.
Beautiful Ermel

*1966 **Roeslerstammia pronubella** Schiff.
Extremes Ermel

1967 **Roeslerstammia erxlebella** F.
Brown-copper Ermel

COLEOPHORIDAE

COLEOPHORINAE

*1968 **Metriotes modestella** Dup.
Crow-feather Case

*1969 **Augasma aeratellum** Zell.
Gall-making Case

*1970 **Goniodoma limoniella** Staint.
(*auroguttella* Staint. *nec* F.R.)
Gold-dotted Case

*1971 **Coleophora spissicornis** Haw.
(*fabriciella* Vill.)
Thick-horned Green Case

1972 **Coleophora deauratella** Zell.
Gilded Case

1973 **Coleophora frischella** L.
(*melilotella* Scott)
Frisch's Case

1974 **Coleophora albitarsella** Zell.
Violet-black Case

1975 **Coleophora alcyonipennella** Koll.
Knapweed Green Case

1976 **Coleophora ahenella** Hein.
Shining-brown Case

1977 **Coleophora albicornuella** Bradley
(*paripennella* auct. *nec* Zell.)
Glossy-brown Case

1978 **Coleophora potentillae** Staint.
Bronze Small Case

1979 **Coleophora fuscocuprella** H.-S.
(*fuscociliella* Staint.)
Brown-copper Case

1980 **Coleophora nigricella** Steph.
Black-feather Clay Case

1981 **Coleophora siccifolia** Staint.
Brown-grey Case

1982 **Coleophora gryphipennella** Bouch.
Vulture-feather Case

1983 **Coleophora orbitella** Zell.
(*wilkinsoni* Scott)
Wilkinson's Case

1984 **Coleophora vitisella** Gregs.
Whortleberry Pistol Case

1985 **Coleophora vacciniella** H.-S.
Lakes Case

1986 **Coleophora glitzella** Hofm.
Rannoch Case

1987 **Coleophora binderella** Koll.
(*bicolorella* Staint.)
Alder Pistol Case

1988 **Coleophora politella** Scott
Scott's Case

1989 **Coleophora viminetella** Zell.
Osier Case

1990 **Coleophora fuscedinella** Zell.
Raven-feather Case

1991 **Coleophora lutarea** Haw.
(*lutipennella* Zell.)
Pale-shining Clay Case

1992 **Coleophora flavipennella** Dup.
Buff-feather Case

1993 **Coleophora trigeminella** Fuchs
Brown-feather Case

1994 **Coleophora limosipennella** Dup.
Mud-feather Case

1995 **Coleophora alnifoliae** Barasch
Uffen's Case

1996 **Coleophora milvipennis** Zell.
Kite-feather Case

1997 **Coleophora badiipennella** Dup.
Bay-feather Case

1998 **Coleophora solitariella** Zell.
Yellow Satin-flower Case

1999 **Coleophora olivaceella** Staint.
Olive Satin-flower Case

2000 **Coleophora laricella** Hübn.
Larch-mining Case

2001 **Coleophora juncicolella** Staint.
Least Case

2002 **Coleophora hemerobiella** Scop.
Grey Fruit-tree Case

2003 **Coleophora leucapennella** Hübn.
Costal-streaked Case

2004 **Coleophora wockeella** Zell.
Great Case

2005 **Coleophora salicorniae** Wocke
(*binotapennella* Staint. *nec* Dup.)
Sussex Case

2006 **Coleophora clypeiferella** Hofm.
Ridged Case

2007 **Coleophora chalcogrammella** Zell.
Xanthic Case

2008 **Coleophora tricolor** Wals.
Large Ragwort Case

2009 **Coleophora lixella** Zell.
Large Grass Case

2010 **Coleophora ochrea** Haw.
Silver-streaked Case

2011 **Coleophora albidella** H.-S.
Common White Case

2012 **Coleophora anatipennella** Hübn.
Goose-feather Case

2013 **Coleophora ardeaepennella** Scott
Heron-feather Case

2014 **Coleophora ibipennella** Zell.
(*betulella* auct. *nec* Hein.)
Ibis-feather Case

2015 **Coleophora palliatella** Zinck.
Flap Case

2016 **Coleophora currucipennella** Zell.
White-dashed Yellow Case

2017 **Coleophora vibicella** Hübn.
Scar Large Case

2018 **Coleophora conspicuella** Zell.
Knapweed Surrey Case

2019 **Coleophora vibicigerella** Zell.
Essex Case

2020 **Coleophora pyrrhulipennella** Zell.
Heath Case

2021 **Coleophora vulnerariae** Zell.
Lady's-fingers Case

2022 **Coleophora saturatella** Staint.
Dark Clay Case

2023 **Coleophora tinctoriella** Coverd.
Coverdale's Case

2024 **Coleophora genistae** Staint.
Petty-whin Case

2025 **Coleophora discordella** Zell.
Lotus Case

2026 **Coleophora arctostaphyli** Meder
(*marginatella* auct. *nec* H.-S.)
Scottish Peat Case

2027 **Coleophora niveicostella** Zell.
White-shoulder Thyme Case

2028 **Coleophora albicosta** Haw.
White-edged Furze Case

2029 **Coleophora onosmella** Brahm
Streaked Silver Case

2030 **Coleophora nutantella** Mühl.
(*inflatae* Staint.)
Stainton's Catchfly Case

2031 **Coleophora otitae** Zell.
Edelsten's Catchfly Case

2032 **Coleophora stratiatipennella** Nyl.
(*apicella* Staint.)
Stitchwort Case

2033 **Coleophora lassella** Staud.
(*teidensis* Wals.)
Lusitanian Case

2034 **Coleophora lineolea** Staint.
(*crocogramma* Meyr. *nec* Zell.)
Red-specked Case

2035 **Coleophora conyzae** Zell.
Brown-streaked White Case

2036 **Coleophora inulae** Wocke
White-streaked Yellow Case

2037 **Coleophora troglodytella** Dup.
Yarrow Case

2038 **Coleophora derivatella** Zell.
(*troglodytella* Pierce *nec* Dup.)
Hemp-agrimony Case

2039 **Coleophora ramosella** Zell.
Bradley's Case

2040 **Coleophora peribenanderi** Toll
(*therinella* Pierce *nec* Tengst.)
New Thistle Case

2041 **Coleophora therinella** Tengst.
Old Thistle Case

2042 **Coleophora paripennella** Zell.
Tit-feather Case

2043 **Coleophora graminicolella** Wocke
Fold-streaked Case

2044 **Coleophora asteris** Mühl.
(*tripoliella* Hodgk.)
Lancs Saltern Case

2045 **Coleophora argentula** Zell.
Silvered Case

2046 **Coleophora virgaureae** Staint.
Stainton's Goldenrod Case

2047 **Coleophora flavaginella** Zell.
(*annulatella* Tengst.)
Annulated Case

2048 **Coleophora adspersella** Benander
Praed's Goosefoot Case

2049 **Coleophora sternipennella** Zett.
Wakely's Goosefoot Case

2050 **Coleophora versurella** Zell.
Sea Goosefoot Case

2051 **Coleophora squamosella** Staint.
Lost Surrey Case

2052 **Coleophora granulatella** Zell.
Zeller's Case

2053 **Coleophora erigerella** Ford
Ford's Case

2054 **Coleophora laripennella** Zett.
(*annulatella* Meyr. *nec* Tengst.)
Gull-feather Case

2055 **Coleophora atriplicis** Durr.
(*muehligiella* Staint. *nec* Wocke)
Crabweed Case

2056 **Coleophora moeniacella** Staint.
(*suaedivora* Meyr.)
Sea-blite Case

2057 **Coleophora salinella** Staint.
Seabord Case

2058 **Coleophora artemisiella** Scott
Sea-wormwood Case

2059 **Coleophora artemisicolella** Bruand
(*albicans* H.-S.)
Mugwort Case

2060 **Coleophora leucapennis** Haw.
(*murinipennella* Dup.)
Lead-coloured Case

2061 **Coleophora antennariella** H.-S.
Oxford Case

2062 **Coleophora sylvaticella** J.H.W.
Hereford Case

2063 **Coleophora taeniipennella** H.-S.
(*galactaula* Meyr.)
Scarce Rush Case

2064 **Coleophora glaucicolella** J.H.W.
Pale Rush Case

2065 **Coleophora tamesis** Waters
Waters's Case

2066 **Coleophora alticolella** Zell.
(*caespititiella* Meyr. *nec* Zell.)
Field Rush Case

2067 **Coleophora obtusella** Staint.
Larger Saltmarsh Case

2068 **Coleophora adjunctella** Hodgk.
(*paludicola* Staint.)
Saltmarsh Small Case

2069 **Coleophora caespititiella** Zell.
(*agrammella* J. H. W.)
Ochreous Small Case

LITHOCOLLETIDAE

LITHOCOLLETINAE

*2070 **Lithocolletis roboris** Zell.
Gold-bent Midget

2071 **Lithocolletis harrisella** L.
(*cramerella* F.)
Cramer's Midget

2072 **Lithocolletis tenella** Zell.
Blanched Hornbeam Midget

2073 **Lithocolletis heegeriella** Zell.
Heeger's Midget

2074 **Lithocolletis messaniella** Zell.
Zeller's Midget

2075 **Lithocolletis quercifoliella** Zell.
Common Oak Midget

2076 **Lithocolletis alnifoliella** Dup.
(*alniella* Zell.)
Alder Red Midget

2077 **Lithocolletis distentella** Zell.
Hereford Midget

2078 **Lithocolletis carpinicolella** Staint.
Aureate Hornbeam Midget

2079 **Lithcolletis coryli** Nic.
Hazel Gold Midget

2080 **Lithocolletis faginella** Zell.
(*triguttella* Staint.)
Common Beech Midget

2081 **Lithocolletis spinicolella** Zell.
Sloe Midget

2082 **Lithocolletis cerasicolella** H.-S.
Long-clasped Midget

2083 **Lithocolletis sorbi** Frey
(*padella* Glitz)
Mountain-ash Midget

2084 **Lithocolletis pyrivorella** Bankes
Orchard Midget

2085 **Lithocolletis mespilella** Hübn.
(*torminella* Frey)
Silver-spotted Midget

2086 **Lithocolletis concomitella** Bankes
White-streaked Brown Midget

2087 **Lithocolletis blancardella** F.
(*pomifoliella* Zell.)
Blancard's Apple-leaf Midget

2088 **Lithocolletis oxyacanthae** Frey
Hawthorn Orange Midget

2089 **Lithocolletis lantanella** Schrank
Guelder-rose Midget

2090 **Lithocolletis junoniella** Zell.
(*vacciniella* Staint.)
Upland Midget

2091 **Lithocolletis cavella** Zell.
Birch Gold Midget

2092 **Lithocolletis ulmifoliella** Hübn.
Birch Red Midget

2093 **Lithocolletis anderidae** Fletch.
Birch Little Midget

2094 **Lithocolletis strigulatella** Zell.
Waters's Midget

2095 **Lithocolletis lautella** Zell.
(*irradiella* Scott)
Elegant Midget

2096 **Lithocolletis emberizaepennella** Bouch.
Striped Gold Midget

2097 **Lithocolletis stettinensis** Nic.
Nicelli's Alder Midget

2098 **Lithocolletis froelichiella** Zell.
Less-small Midget

2099 **Lithocolletis nicelli** Staint.
(*dunningiella* Staint.)
Nicelli's Hazel Midget

2100 **Lithocolletis kleemannella** F.
Kleemann's Midget

2101 **Lithocolletis corylifoliella** Haw.
(*caledoniella* Staint,)
Hawthorn Red Midget

2102 **Lithocolletis comparella** Zell.
Comrade Midget

2103 **Lithocolletis amyotella** Dup.
Dispersed Midget

2104 **Lithocolletis hortella** F.
Oak Porcelain Midget

2105 **Lithocolletis ulicicolella** Staint.
Shining Whin Midget

2106 **Lithocolletis scopariella** Zell.
Duller Broom Midget

2107 **Lithocolletis quinqueguttella** Staint.
Sallow Little Midget

2108 **Lithocolletis salicicolella** Sirc.
Long-streaked Sallow Midget

2109 **Lithocolletis viminetorum** Staint.
Osier Midget

2110 **Lithocolletis spinolella** Dup.
Broad-streaked Sallow Midget

2111 **Lithocolletis nigrescentella** Log.
(*bremiella* Frey)
Darkening Midget

2112 **Lithocolletis insignitella** Zell.
Durham Little Midget

2113 **Lithocolletis viminiella** Staint.
Obscure-wedged Midget

2114 **Lithocolletis sylvella** Haw.
(*acerifoliella* Zell.)
Maple Porcelain Midget

2115 **Lithocolletis geniculella** Rag.
Sycamore Porcelain Midget

2116 **Lithocolletis schreberella** F.
Ray's Midget

2117 **Lithocolletis trifasciella** Haw.
Tawny Treble-barred Midget

2118 **Lithocolletis scabiosella** Dougl.
Surrey Scabious Midget

2119 **Lithocolletis tristrigella** Haw.
Treble-striped Midget

CALOPTILIINAE

*2120 **Phyllocnistis saligna** Zell.
Simple-dot Slender

2121 **Phyllocnistis suffusella** Zell.
Ochre-tinged Slender

*2122 **Leucospilapteryx omissella** Staint.
Mugwort Slender

*2123 **Acrocercops imperialella** Mann
Lungwort Slender

2124 **Acrocercops hofmanniella** Schleich
Hofmann's Slender

2125 **Acrocercops brongniardella** F.
Thatch Slender

*2126 **Parectopa ononidis** Zell.
Four-bar Slender

*2127 **Micrurapteryx kollariella** Zell.
White-streaked Slender

*2128 **Euspilapteryx pyrenaeella** Chrétien
Ford's Slender

2129 **Euspilapteryx phasianipennella** Hübn.
(*quadruplella* Zell.)
Gold-dotted Slender

2130 **Euspilapteryx auroguttella** Zell.
Yellow-spotted Slender

*2131 **Callisto denticulella** Thunb.
(*guttea* Haw.)
White-spotted Slender

2132 **Callisto torquilella** Zell.
Round-clasp Sloe Slender

*2133 **Parornix loganella** Staint.
Discontinuous Slender

2134 **Parornix fagivora** Staint.
Beech Slender

2135 **Parornix anglicella** Staint.
(*fragariae* Staint.)
Turkey-feather Slender

2136 **Parornix avellanella** Staint.
(*devoniella* Staint.)
Hazel Slender

2137 **Parornix finitimella** Zell.
Point-clasp Sloe Slender

2138 **Parornix scotinella** Staint.
Rowan Slender

2139 **Parornix betulae** Staint.
(*scutulatella* Staint.)
Separated Slender

*2140 **Aspilapteryx tringipennella** Zell.
Ribwort Slender

*2141 **Caloptilia sulphurella** Haw.
(*citrinellum* Zell.)
Sulphur Slender

2142 **Caloptilia syringella** F.
Confluent-barred Slender

2143 **Caloptilia cuculipennella** Hübn.
Cuckoo-feather Slender

2144 **Caloptilia populetorum** Zell.
Clouded Slender

2145 **Caloptilia elongella** L.
(*stramineella* Staint.)
Plain Red Slender

2146 **Caloptilia betulicola** Her.
Birch Red Slender

2147 **Caloptilia azaleella** Brants
Rhododendron Slender

2148 **Caloptilia alchimiella** Scop.
(*swederella* Thunb.)
Sweder's Slender

2149 **Caloptilia stigmatella** F.
Triangle-marked Slender

2150 **Caloptilia hemidactyla** F.
Mottled Red Slender

2151 **Caloptilia falconipennella** Hübn.
Livid Slender

2152 **Caloptilia semifascia** Haw.
Semi-barred Slender

EPERMENIIDAE

EPERMENIINAE

*2153 **Cataplectica farreni** Wals.
Farren's Lancewing

2154 **Cataplectica profugella** Staint.
Little Lancewing

2155 **Cataplectica fulviguttella** Zell.
(*flavimaculella* Staint.)
Yellow-spotted Lancewing

2156 **Cataplectica auromaculata** Frey
Shetland Lancewing

*2157 **Phaulernis dentella** Zell.
Scale-tooth Lancewing

*2158 **Epermenia illigerella** Hübn.
Large Lancewing

2159 **Epermenia insecurella** Staint.
Chalk-hill Lancewing

2160 **Epermenia daucella** Pey.
Carrot Lancewing

2161 **Epermenia testaceella** Hübn.
(*chaerophyllella* auct.)
Common Lancewing

PLUTELLIDAE

PLUTELLINAE

*2162 **Orthotaelia sparganella** Thunb.
Veinous Smudge

*2163 **Eidophasia messingiella** F.R.
Bitter-cress Smudge

*2164 **Ypsolophus mucronellus** Scop.
(*caudellus* L.)
Netted Smudge

2165 **Ypsolophus xylostellus** L.
(*harpellus* Schiff.)
Tooth-streaked Hooked Smudge

2166 **Ypsolophus nemorellus** L.
Pale Hooked Smudge

2167 **Ypsolophus asperellus** L.
Chequered Hooked Smudge

2168 **Ypsolophus scabrellus** L.
Wainscot Smudge

2169 **Ypsolophus horridellus** Treits.
Dark Smudge

2170 **Ypsolophus lucellus** F.
Unequal Smudge

2171 **Ypsolophus alpellus** Schiff.
Double-barred Smudge

2172 **Ypsolophus sylvellus** L.
Wood Autumn Smudge

2173 **Ypsolophus parenthesellus** L.
(*costellus* F.)
White-shouldered Smudge

2174 **Ypsolophus radiatellus** Don.
Broad-streaked Smudge

2175 **Ypsolophus sequellus** Clerck
Small Runic Smudge

2176 **Ypsolophus vittellus** L.
Black-backed Smudge

*2177 **Anadetia porrectella** L.
Grey-streaked Smudge

*2178 **Plutella maculipennis** Curt.
(*xylostella* Hübn. *nec* L.)
Grey Diamond-backed Smudge

2179 **Plutella dalella** Staint.
Rock-cress Smudge

2180 **Plutella annulatella** Curt.
Annulated Smudge

2181 **Plutella incarnatella** Steud.
Scottish Smudge

*2182 **Acrolepia granitella** Treits.
Grained Smudge

2183 **Acrolepia betulella** Curt.
York Smudge

2184 **Acrolepia assectella** Zell.
Leek Smudge

2185 **Acrolepia marcidella** Curt.
Elusive Smudge

2186 **Acrolepia pygmaeana** Haw.
(*autumnitella* Curt.)
Dingy Smudge

2187 **Acrolepia perlepidella** Staint.
Pretty Smudge

LYONETIIDAE

LYONETIINAE

*2188 **Opostega salaciella** Treits.
(*reliquella* Zell.)
Swan-feather Bentwing

2189 **Opostega auritella** Hübn.
Eared Bentwing

2190 **Opostega crepusculella** Zell.
Mint Bentwing

2191 **Opostega spatulella** H.-S.
Sprinkled Bentwing

*2192 **Leucoptera susinella** H.-S.
Inverness Gold-dot Bentwing

2193 **Leucoptera laburnella** Staint.
Common Gold-dot Bentwing

2194 **Leucoptera spartifoliella** Hübn.
Old Gold-dot Bentwing

2195 **Leucoptera wailesella** Staint.
Blued Gold-dot Bentwing

2196 **Leucoptera orobi** Staint.
Scarce Gold-dot Bentwing

2197 **Leucoptera lathyrifoliella** Staint.
Southern Gold-dot Bentwing

2198 **Leucoptera lotella** Staint.
Little Bentwing

2199 **Leucoptera scitella** Zell.
Mountain-ash Bentwing

*2200 **Lyonetia prunifoliella** Hübn.
(*padifoliella* Hübn.)
Northants Bentwing

2201 **Lyonetia clerkella** L.
Clerck's Snowy Bentwing

*2202 **Dryadaula pactolia** Meyr.
Glevum Bentwing

*2203 **Opogona subcervinella** Walk.
Big Bentwing

2204 **Opogona antistacta** Meyr.
Wakely's Bentwing

BUCCULATRIGINAE

*2205 **Bucculatrix cristatella** Zell.
Crested Patch

2206 **Bucculatrix nigricomella** Zell.
(*aurimaculella* Staint.)
Ochreous-spotted Patch

2207 **Bucculatrix maritima** Staint.
Saltmarsh Patch

2208 **Bucculatrix artemisiae** H.-S.
Folkestone Patch

2209 **Bucculatrix alnella** Vill.
(*frangulella* auct.)
Buckthorn Patch

2210 **Bucculatrix boyerella** Dup.
Elm Patch

2211 **Bucculatrix cidarella** Zell.
Alder Patch

2212 **Bucculatrix thoracella** Thunb.
(*hippocastanella* Dup.)
Lime Patch

2213 **Bucculatrix ulmella** Zell.
(*vetustella* Staint.)
Red-and-white Patch

2214 **Bucculatrix crataegi** Zell.
(*crataegifoliella* Dup.)
Cuckoo-feather Patch

2215 **Bucculatrix demaryella**
Staint.
Double-pair Patch

TISCHERIIDAE

TISCHERIINAE

*2216 **Bedellia somnulentella** Zell.
Bindweed Carl

*2217 **Tischeria complanella** Hübn.
Red-feather Carl

2218 **Tischeria dodonaea** Heyd.
Small Carl

2219 **Tischeria marginea** Haw.
(*emyella* Dup.)
Bordered Carl

2220 **Tischeria gaunacella** Dup.
Essex Carl

2221 **Tischeria angusticolella** Dup.
Rose Carl

*2222 **Oinophila v-flava** Haw.
Yellow V Carl

TINEIDAE

TINEINAE

*2223 **Microscardia boleti** F.
(*choragellus* Zell.)
Agaric Clothes

2224 **Microscardia anthracinellus**
Hübn.
Carbuncle Clothes

*2225 **Myrmecozela ochraceella**
Tengst.
Wood-ant Clothes

*2226 **Metarsiora horrealis** Meyr.
Warehouse Clothes

*2227 **Trichophaga tapetzella** L.
(*palaestrica* Butler)
Black-cloaked Clothes

*2228 **Tenaga pomiliella** Clem.
Daltry's Clothes

*2229 **Monopis rusticella** Hübn.
Dark-brindled Clothes

2230 **Monopis weaverella** Scott
(*spilotella* Griff. *nec* Treits.)
Heath Clothes

2231 **Monopis imella** Hübn.
Felt Clothes

2232 **Monopis ferruginella** Hübn.
Purple Yellow-backed
Clothes

2233 **Monopis crocicapitella**
Clem.
(*lombardica* Her.)
Hering's Clothes

2234 **Monopis fenestratella** Heyd.
Brown Timber Clothes

2235 **Monopis monachella** Hübn.
Cambridge Clothes

*2236 **Ischnoscia borreonella** Mill.
(*subtilella* Fuchs)
Small Clothes

*2237 **Tineola bisselliella** Hüm.
Destroyer Clothes

*2238 **Meesia richardsoni** Wals.
(*vinculella* Rich.)
Dorset Clothes

*2239 **Infurcitinea argentimaculella**
Staint.
Silver-blotched Clothes

2240 **Infurcitinea albicomella** H.-S.
(*confusella* auct. *nec* H.-S.)
Torquay Clothes

*2241 **Tinea flavescentella** Haw.
(*merdella* Staint. *nec* Zell.)
Spotted Buff Clothes

2242 **Tinea turicensis** M.-R.
(*metonella* Pierce)
Beaked-cornute Clothes

2243 **Tinea lanella** Pierce
Tapered-cornute Clothes

2244 **Tinea pellionella** L.
(*dubiella* Staint.)
Common Single-spotted
Clothes

2245 **Tinea columbariella** Wocke
Sparrow-nest Clothes

2246 **Tinea simplicella** H.-S.
Simple Clothes

2247 **Tinea piercella** Bentinck
Foretold Clothes

2248 **Tinea pallescentella** Staint.
Large Pale Clothes

2249 **Tinea trinotella** Thunb.
(*ganomella* Treits.)
Triple-spotted Clothes

2250 **Tinea semifulvella** Haw.
Fulvous-tipped Clothes

*2251 **Niditinea fuscipunctella** Haw.
(*flavescentella* Staint. *nec* Haw.)
Brown-dotted Clothes

*2252 **Setomorpha rutella** Zell.
(*insectella* auct.)
Sunflower Clothes

*2253 **Celestica angustipennis** H.-S.
Obscure-barred Brown Clothes

*2254 **Lichenovora nigripunctella** Haw.
Spotted Yellow Clothes

*2255 **Nemapogon fulvimitrella** Sodof.
Four-spotted Clothes

2256 **Nemapogon arcella** F.
Barred White Clothes

2257 **Nemapogon corticella** Curt.
(*emortuella* Zell.)
Fuscous-speckled Clothes

2258 **Nemapogon parasitella** Hübn.
(*carpinetella* Staint.)
Light-brindled Clothes

2259 **Nemapogon arcuatella** Staint.
Perth Clothes

2260 **Nemapogon picarella** Clerck
Oak Clothes

2261 **Nemapogon granella** L.
Mottled Corn Clothes

2262 **Nemapogon infimella** H.-S.
(*personella* Pierce)
Pale Corn Clothes

2263 **Nemapogon cloacella** Haw.
Dark-mottled Clothes

2264 **Nemapogon ruricolella** Staint.
(*cochylidella* Staint.)
Gold-sheen Clothes

2265 **Nemapogon albipunctella** Haw.
White-speckled Clothes

2266 **Nemapogon caprimulgella** Staint.
Spotted Timber Clothes

*2267 **Haplotinea insectella** F.
(*misella* Zell.)
Fabricius's Clothes

2268 **Haplotinea ditella** Pierce
Diakonoff's Clothes

*2269 **Lindera tessellatella** Blanchard
Mill Clothes

OCHSENHEIMERIIDAE

OCHSENHEIMERIINAE

*2270 **Ochsenheimeria mediopectinella** Haw.
(*birdella* Curt.)
Middle-feather Field

2271 **Ochsenheimeria bisontella** Zell.
Little-bull Field

2272 **Ochsenheimeria vacculella** F.R.
Middle-bull Field

LAMPRONIIDAE

TEICHOBIINAE

*2273 **Teichobia verhuellella** Staint.
Verhuell's Smut

2274 **Teichobia filicivora** Meyr.
Fern Smut

LAMPRONIINAE

*2275 **Phylloporia bistrigella** Haw. (*subammanella* Staint.) Silver-striped Bright

*2276 **Incurvaria pectinea** Haw. Feathered Twin-spot Bright

2277 **Incurvaria masculella** Schiff. (*muscalella* F.) Feathered Diamond-back Bright

*2278 **Lampronia oehlmanniella** Treits. Oehlmann's Bright

2279 **Lampronia praelatella** Schiff. Spotted Violet Bright

2280 **Lampronia capitella** Clerck Spotted Bronze Bright

2281 **Lampronia luzella** Hübn. Spotted Dark Bright

2282 **Lampronia rubiella** Bjerk. Raspberry Bright

2283 **Lampronia quadripunctella** Steph. (*morosa* Zell.) Double-spotted Bright

2284 **Lampronia tenuicornis** Staint. Large Birch Bright

*2285 **Cochleophasia pubicornis** Haw. (*canariella* Staint.) Downy-horned Bright

ADELIDAE

ADELINAE

*2286 **Nemotois fasciella** F. (*schiffermillerella* Schiff.) Copper-japan Long-horn

2287 **Nemotois minimella** Zell. Violet-shaded Long-horn

2288 **Nemotois cupriacella** Hübn. Copper-gold Long-horn

2289 **Nemotois metallicus** Poda (*scabiosella* Scop.) Metallic Long-horn

2290 **Nemotois degeerella** L. Degeer's Long-horn

*2291 **Adela cuprella** Thunb. Sallow Long-horn

2292 **Adela viridella** Scop. Green Long-horn

2293 **Adela croesella** Scop. (*sulzella* Schiff.) Sulzer's Long-horn

2294 **Adela rufimitrella** Scop. Réaumur's Long-horn

2295 **Adela fibulella** Schiff. Frisch's Gold Long-horn

*2296 **Nemophora swammerdammella** L. Swammerdamm's Long-horn

2297 **Nemophora panzeriella** F. (*schwarziella* Zell.) Panzer's Long-horn

2298 **Nemophora pilella** F. Pale-brown Long-horn

2299 **Nemophora metaxella** Hübn. Metaxa's Long-horn

ERIOCRANIIDAE

ERIOCRANIINAE

*2300 **Eriocrania semipurpurella** Steph. (*inconspicuella* J.H.W.) Gold-sprinkled Purple

2301 **Eriocrania sangii** Wood Sang's Purple

2302 **Eriocrania chrysolepidella** Zell. (*kaltenbachii* Staint.) Kaltenbach's Purple

2303 **Eriocrania fimbriata** Wals. Berks Purple

2304 **Eriocrania purpurella** Haw. (*rubroaurella* Haw.) Haworth's Purple

2305 **Eriocrania salopiella** Staint. Salop Purple

2306 **Eriocrania sparrmannella** Bosc
(*caledoniella* Griff.)
Gold-brindled Purple

*2307 **Mnemonica unimaculella** Zett.
White-spot Purple

2308 **Mnemonica subpurpurella** Haw.
(*fastuosella* Zell.)
Pale-underwinged Purple

MICROPTERIGIDAE

MICROPTERIGINAE

*2309 **Micropterix thunbergella** F.
(*rubrifasciella* Haw.)
Red-barred Gold

2310 **Micropterix mansuetella** Zell.
Single-spotted Gold

2311 **Micropterix aureatella** Scop.
(*allionella* F.)
Pleasant Gold

2312 **Micropterix aruncella** Scop.
(*concinnella* Steph.)
Neat Gold

2313 **Micropterix seppella** F.
Sepp's Gold

2314 **Micropterix calthella** L.
Small Gold

Super-family NEPTICULOIDEA

NEPTICULIDAE

NEPTICULINAE

*2315 **Stigmella suberivora** Staint.
Isle of Wight Pigmy

2316 **Stigmella atricapitella** Haw.
Black-headed Pigmy

2317 **Stigmella ruficapitella** Haw.
Red-headed Pigmy

2318 **Stigmella basiguttella** Hein.
Base-spotted Pigmy

2319 **Stigmella alnetella** Staint.
Common Alder Pigmy

2320 **Stigmella glutinosae** Staint.
Scarce Alder Pigmy

2321 **Stigmella luteella** Staint.
Saffron-barred Birch Pigmy

2322 **Stigmella tiliae** Frey
Lime Pigmy

2323 **Stigmella minusculella** H.-S.
Brown-tipped Pear Pigmy

2324 **Stigmella spinosissimae** Waters
Waters's Pigmy

2325 **Stigmella betulicola** Staint.
Common Birch Pigmy

2326 **Stigmella nanivora** Petersen
Petersen's Pigmy

2327 **Stigmella prunetorum** Staint.
Sloe-thicket Pigmy

2328 **Stigmella ulmivora** Fol.
Fologne's Elm Pigmy

2329 **Stigmella catharticella** Staint.
Buckthorn Pigmy

2330 **Stigmella malella** Staint.
Banded Apple Pigmy

2331 **Stigmella rosella** Schrank
(*anomalella* auct.)
Common Rose Pigmy

2332 **Stigmella centifoliella** Zell.
(*hodgkinsoni* Staint.)
Gold-barred Rose Pigmy

2333 **Stigmella viscerella** Staint.
Gut-mine Pigmy

2334 **Stigmella regiella** H.-S.
Porphyry Pigmy

2335 **Stigmella hybnerella** Hübn.
(*gratiosella* Staint.)
Gilt May Pigmy

2336 **Stigmella torminalis** J.H.W.
Hereford Pigmy

2337 **Stigmella nylandriella** Tengst.
Northern Rowan Pigmy

2338 **Stigmella desperatella** Frey
Bronze Apple Pigmy

2339 **Stigmella aucupariae** Frey
Bronze Rowan Pigmy

2340 **Stigmella pyri** Glitz
Blue-lit Pear Pigmy

2341 **Stigmella oxyacanthella** Staint.
Common May-tree Pigmy

2342 **Stigmella aeneella** Hein.
Common Apple-tree Pigmy

2343 **Stigmella acetosae** Staint.
Sorrel Pigmy

*2344 **Nepticula pygmaeella** Haw.
Least Hawthorn Pigmy

2345 **Nepticula pomella** Vaugh.
Grey Apple Pigmy

2346 **Nepticula hemargyrella** Koll. (*basalella* H.-S.)
Gold-barred Beech Pigmy

2347 **Nepticula castanella** Staint.
Chestnut Pigmy

2348 **Nepticula tityrella** Staint. (*turicella* H.-S.)
White-barred Beech Pigmy

2349 **Nepticula floslactella** Haw.
Creamy Pigmy

2350 **Nepticula lapponica** Wocke (*lusatica* Schütze)
Light Birch Pigmy

2351 **Nepticula confusella** Wals.
Fuscous Birch Pigmy

2352 **Nepticula poterii** Staint.
Burnet Pigmy

2353 **Nepticula serella** Staint.
Stainton's Tormentil Pigmy

2354 **Nepticula filipendulae** Wocke
Dropwort Pigmy

2355 **Nepticula assimilella** Zell.
Small Aspen Pigmy

2356 **Nepticula trimaculella** Haw.
Cream-spotted Pigmy

2357 **Nepticula salicis** Staint.
Fasciate Sallow Pigmy

2358 **Nepticula myrtillella** Staint.
Bilberry Pigmy

2359 **Nepticula vimineticola** Frey
Frey's Osier Pigmy

2360 **Nepticula obliquella** Hein. (*diversa* Glitz)
Heinemann's Salix Pigmy

2361 **Nepticula continuella** Staint.
Double-barred Birch Pigmy

2362 **Nepticula aeneofasciella** H.-S.
Burnished Pigmy

2363 **Nepticula tormentillella** H.-S.
Vexed Pigmy

2364 **Nepticula sorbi** Staint.
Common Rowan Pigmy

2365 **Nepticula splendidissimella** H.-S.
Copper Bramble Pigmy

2366 **Nepticula tengstroemi** Nolck.
Highland Pigmy

2367 **Nepticula aurella** Staint.
Golden Pigmy

2368 **Nepticula dulcella** Hein.
Heinemann's Strawberry Pigmy

2369 **Nepticula fragariella** Heyd.
Heyden's Strawberry Pigmy

2370 **Nepticula gei** Wocke
Wocke's Avens Pigmy

2371 **Nepticula auromarginella** Rich.
Dorset Bramble Pigmy

2372 **Nepticula speciosa** Frey
Hants Pigmy

2373 **Nepticula marginicolella** Staint.
Diamond-barred Pigmy

2374 **Nepticula ignobilella** Staint.
Glossy Hawthorn Pigmy

2375 **Nepticula distinguenda** Hein.
Small Birch Pigmy

2376 **Nepticula microtheriella** Staint.
Least Nut-tree Pigmy

2377 **Nepticula plagicolella** Staint.
Common Blackthorn Pigmy

*2378 **Dechtiria agrimoniae** Frey (*agrimoniella* H.-S.)
Fletcher's Agrimony Pigmy

2379 **Dechtiria argentipedella** Zell.
Large Birch Pigmy

2380 **Dechtiria woolhopiella** Staint.
Wood's Birch Pigmy

2381 **Dechtiria subbimaculella** Haw.
Spotted Sable Pigmy

2382 **Dechtiria albifasciella** Hein.
White-banded Pigmy

2383 **Dechtiria argyropeza** Zell. (*apicella* Staint.)
Large Aspen Pigmy

2384 **Dechtiria subapicella** Staint.
Stainton's Beckenham Pigmy

2385 **Dechtiria intimella** Zell.
Spotted Withy Pigmy

2386 **Dechtiria angulifasciella** Staint.
Angle-band Rose Pigmy

2387 **Dechtiria atricollis** Staint.
Barred Apple Pigmy

2388 **Dechtiria rubivora** Wocke
Black Bramble Pigmy

2389 **Dechtiria arcuatella** H.-S. (*arcuosella* Doubl.)
Curved-band Pigmy

2390 **Dechtiria quinquella** Bed.
Congested Pigmy

2391 **Dechtiria pulverosella** Staint.
Dusted Apple Pigmy

2392 **Dechtiria turbidella** H.-S. (*marionella* Ford)
Stanmore Pigmy

*2393 **Scoliaula quadrimaculella** Boh.
Primitive Pigmy

*2394 **Levarchama eurema** Durr.
Unexpected Lotus Pigmy

2395 **Levarchama cryptella** Staint.
Obscure Lotus Pigmy

*2396 **Fedalmia headleyella** Staint.
Self-heal Pigmy

*2397 **Trifurcula immundella** Zell. (*squamatella* Staint.)
Common Large Pigmy

2398 **Trifurcula pallidella** Dup.
Pale Large Pigmy

2399 **Trifurcula atrifrontella** Staint.
Black-fronted Large Pigmy

*2400 **Etainia sericopeza** Zell.
Old Maple-seed Pigmy

2401 **Etainia sphendamni** Her.
Ford's Maple-seed Pigmy

2402 **Etainia decentella** H.-S.
Sycamore-seed Pigmy

*2403 **Fomoria septembrella** Staint.
Johnswort Pigmy

2404 **Fomoria weaveri** Staint.
Weaver's Pigmy

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